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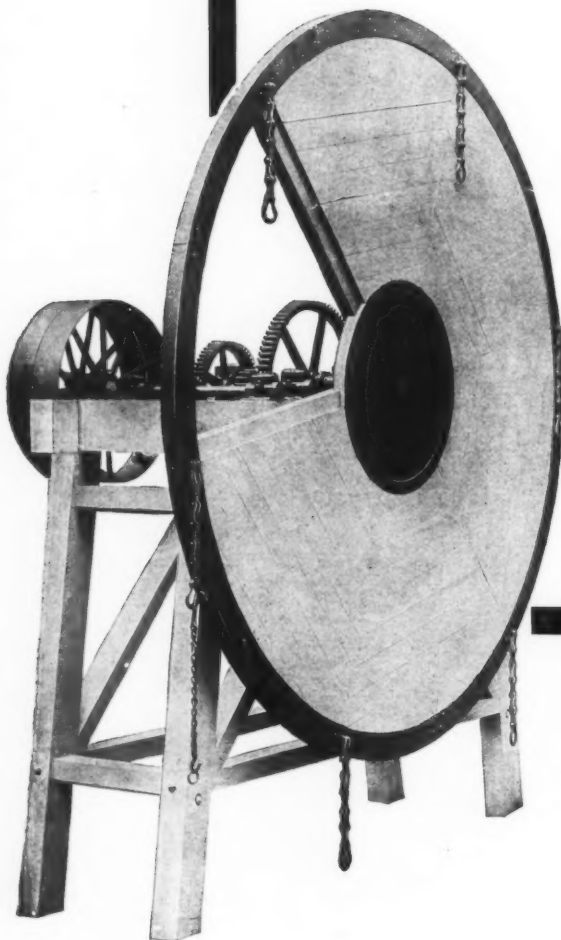
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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 2.

## Packers' Views on the Meat Situation

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the first of a series of monthly surveys of the livestock and meat situation from the standpoint of the meat packer, as represented by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Packers constantly receive inquiries from livestock producers asking for their opinion on market conditions. This is one of the many ways in which the Institute will endeavor to promote closer co-operation between producer and packer.)

Several producer friends have written in to ask the views of the Institute of American Meat Packers as to the future trend of hog and cattle prices.

The best answer that can be made is to indicate some of the factors which are uppermost at the present time in the meat and provision world.

To begin with, American industry continues to be busy and highly prosperous. This means high wages for labor and, in turn, a strong domestic demand for fresh meat. When the laboring man is paid good wages he spends his money freely on his table, which means that he buys fresh pork and beef.

Nothing could send prices of cattle and hogs downward so quickly and surely as an upset to the business world which would bring about unemployment of labor.

### Foreign Situation Is Important.

The next factor of importance is the foreign situation. There are two angles to this: 1. Europe's present day buying. 2. The overhanging possibility not only of much heavier buying in the future, but of developments which may check the present buying movement. Reference is made here to pork products alone. Exports of beef ended with the war, and there is hardly a chance that they will be resumed in the future.

At this time England is buying considerably in the way of pork products on the cost-plus basis. For three months past this has been the policy of the British Food Ministry, which is handling England's food situation. Also, exports are going forward which were bought last fall for delivery this winter.

All of this buying, however, is a somewhat minor matter compared to what European countries might buy if they could receive credit in the United States. Most people understand in a general way existing conditions in the finances of most European nations. These countries have issued such large volumes of credit money at home; their outside obligations are so heavy and their own supplies of surplus goods for exchange are so small that it is exceedingly difficult for them to trade with other countries.

Conditions being as they are, it is clear why Europe is confining its purchases to the barest necessities. There is hardly a doubt that a large loan to Europe on the part of the United States would do more to bring up livestock prices than any other factor. We record this without expressing any opinion as to the advisability of such a loan.

However, we would like to suggest to the American farmer that he watch the foreign exchange situation, and that he endeavor to understand the definite bearing that European finance has upon his own personal prosperity and well-being.

### Try to Prejudice British Against Our Meats.

There are other angles to the foreign situation. In England, for example, certain trade interests are trying to prejudice English buyers against American meats. The reports of the Federal Trade Commission concerning the five larger packers have been distributed widely abroad, although it should be remembered that over fifty American packing companies are engaged in exporting meat products to England and the continent.

We suspect that this propaganda has had something to do with the favor with which Chinese bacon has been received in England. We hear that large shipments of this product have been sold there recently.

To what extent the shortage of freight cars, particularly in the West, has affected the prosperity of the American live stock producer we do not know, but this condition has been a factor of considerable moment, we believe. Here is a very definite reason why the farmer should interest himself in the country's railroad problem. Clearly, it is to the farmer's interest to work for that system of railroad operation which he believes to be of the greatest efficiency.

### Government Beef Sales Hurt Producer.

We wonder if the farmer has been giving thought to the recently announced plan of the Government to sell the large stores of frozen beef which it has on hand at present. The public announcement was to the effect that it would be sold below the market in order to help the consumer. Recalling that exports of American beef to Europe have ceased entirely, we hardly need point out how sensitive the beef market is to any upsetting factor, and that the present plans of the Government

may have a certain bearing on livestock prices.

Another factor of marked importance in the cattle market has been a recent movement in hide prices. It is not generally appreciated that a cent up or down in the wholesale hide price means a change of about fourteen cents per hundredweight on beef. Recently hides have been off as much as seven cents a pound, a condition due, perhaps, to the fact that leather prices have advanced to a point where consumption has been checked. This will inevitably be reflected in the prices for live cattle.

Such are the important factors that come into the calculations of the packer just now. There are other factors, such as the high price of cotton, which has caused the South to increase its acreage of planting of the cotton, and cut down its livestock census; and likewise, the high price of small grains, which has caused producers in Canada and our own West to reduce their livestock operations.

To the farmer interested in noting the forces that determine prices, the present is certainly a time rich with interest.

### PACKERS' REGIONAL CONVENTION.

The Institute of American Meat Packers will hold a midseason meeting, or regional convention, at San Francisco, Calif., on February 2, 3 and 4. As has already been stated in the columns of *The National Provisioner*, the programme is in the hands of Vice-President Charles S. Hardy, of San Diego, Calif. Mr. Hardy is making plans for a lively gathering and a fine programme, and a large attendance of Western members is expected. Many from the Middle West and some from the East will also attend.

The subjects upon which papers will be read and addresses delivered include the "Value to the Meat Packing Industry of Collective Action as Obtained Through Membership in a National Organization," "The Importance to the Industry of Obtaining and Retaining the Good Will of the Public as to the Economic Work of the Meat Packing Industry," "Modern Packinghouse Cost Accounting," "Practical Helps to the Operating Side of the Industry Through Recent Improvements in Machinery and Equipment," "Safety First," "Foreign Trade," etc.

Leading men in the industry and prominent persons outside of it will talk at these meetings.



## Swift Shows 1.15 Cents Earned on Sales

Annual reports made public at the stockholders' meeting of Swift & Company in Chicago on January 8 show that the company did almost a billion and a quarter dollars' worth of business last year, on which they earned an average of 1.15 cents on each dollar of sales, or a quarter of a cent per pound on product shipped. Profits on the average capital stock and surplus were six and three-fifths per cent.

President Louis F. Swift, in his statement, said that after paying dividends of 8 per cent the sum of \$3,806,721.34 had been passed to surplus account. Total sales were given as over \$1,200,000,000. Net earnings for the year were given as \$13,870,181.34.

In his report Mr. Swift said:

"As every one knows, the packing business has its ups and downs, and this has been one of the poorer years. We may have two or three good years and one or two poor years, but taken as a whole, year in and year out, the packing business will give a good account of itself.

"We called attention last year to the high inventory prices, and to the fact that a shrinkage in values would be bound to occur sooner or later. Such a shrinkage has occurred, and has produced a drop in earnings.

"Considering the decline in values in consequence of the withdrawal of foreign buyers from the market last fall, and the low price of foreign exchange, we have done fairly well.

"It is proper to state at this point that depreciation in values is not likely to continue, and therefore we need not be apprehensive at this time of further serious declines. Also, any advance in the foreign exchange market, which is sure to come, should work to our financial advantage."

### Stockholders Don't Like to be Called Profiteers.

Mr. Swift pointed out that the present wholesale prices of meats are much lower than they were a year ago and lower in proportion than other food products. He continued:

"Every shareholder of Swift & Company naturally resents criticism of the company, and he resents more than anything else the implication of 'profiteering.' Swift & Company is not a profiteer. Reference to our financial statement will make this plain.

"Few companies in the United States have a greater number of shareholders. We have now over 35,000 shareholders of record, over 10,000 of whom are employees. Nearly 13,000 other employees have subscribed for shares under our 1919 employees' stock savings plan, making a total of over 48,000 who are or will soon become shareholders of record, and of whom 23,000 are employees.

"I have said before to our employees 'Get in debt,' advice which they have followed to their advantage. So I say again, get in debt, not for clothing or for luxuries, but for some investment of intrinsic value that is worth saving for. As soon as you get one thing paid up, buy something else and get in debt again."

The retirement from business of F. S.

Hayward, who has been secretary of the company since 1911, was announced. Mr. Hayward has taken up his residence in California. C. A. Peacock, for many years assistant secretary, was elected secretary.

### Wider Plan for Employees' Welfare.

A more comprehensive plan of employees' welfare is indicated in the establishment of a department for this work under the direction of John Calder. "It will be our object through this department to cultivate and further develop the human element in our business," said the company's chief executive in this connection.

Mr. Swift touched briefly upon the agreement recently entered into with Attorney General Palmer, citing the fact that the company had begun segregations some time ago, with a view to confining its activities to lines directly related to the slaughter of meat animals and the handling of poultry, butter, eggs and cheese. He said:

"While we have felt that we have had a perfect right both morally and legally to be engaged in any related lines that we could manufacture and distribute economically, there seems to have been a certain amount of public sentiment against one packing concern being engaged in many different lines of business.

"Swift & Company has therefore expressed a willingness to dispose of its interests in public stockyards, stockyard terminal railroads and stockyard newspapers if a legal way can be found and to discontinue handling various lines, principally canned goods and a few minor articles which have been sold in small quantities but which do not aggregate more than 3 per cent of our total business."

In closing, the speaker expressed the hope that the public would realize that these concessions were made with a sincere desire to co-operate in allaying agitation "which is harmful to our business and to the public at large."

### Balance Sheet for the Year.

The report of Treasurer L. A. Carton

for the fiscal year ending November 1, 1919, showed the following balance sheet:

<b>Assets:</b>	
Cash .....	\$ 22,915,431.11
Accounts receivable .....	149,796,212.55
Inventories .....	191,890,848.81
Stocks and bonds .....	35,133,577.53
Real estate and improvements .....	89,803,861.92
	<b>\$489,539,931.92</b>
<b>Liabilities and capital:</b>	
Accounts payable .....	\$ 39,260,829.02
Notes payable .....	145,224,206.06
6% gold notes .....	25,000,000.00
5% first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds .....	30,258,500.00
Reserves .....	11,414,496.51
Capital stock, \$150,000,000.00	
Surplus .....	88,381,900.33
	<b>Total stockholders investment 238,381,900.33</b>
	<b>\$489,539,931.92</b>
The profit and loss account for the year ended November 1, 1919, is as follows:	
Earnings from the manufacture and sale of meat and by-products from cattle, calves, sheep and hogs .....	\$ 15,586,166.20
Earnings from all other food products including poultry, butter, eggs, cotton oil, lard substitutes .....	3,515,187.41
Earnings from all other operations and investments .....	8,141,377.27
	<b>Total earnings from all sources 27,242,730.88</b>
Interest paid on borrowed money .....	\$ 12,572,549.54
	<b>Net earnings before federal and foreign taxes 14,670,181.34</b>
Reserve for federal and foreign taxes .....	800,000.00
	<b>Earnings for year 13,870,181.34</b>
Equivalent to	
1 15/100 cents on each dollar of sales.	
1/4 cent per pound on all products shipped.	
6 3/5% on average capital stock and surplus.	
Dividends paid at 8% per annum (average capital stock for the year being \$125,793,250.00) .....	10,063,460.00
	<b>Surplus profits for year 3,809,721.34</b>
Surplus brought forward from previous year .....	84,575,178.99
	<b>Surplus at Nov. 1, 1919 88,381,900.33</b>
Sales, over \$1,200,000,000.	
Shipments, over 5,500,000,000 pounds.	

## Why Packers Settled with the Government

The public obtained a distorted impression of the agreement between certain large packers and the U. S. Attorney General whereby government action against them was discontinued. Newspaper reports and comments gave the people what these packers believe was a wrong understanding of the action taken.

In a statement made public this week Edward Morris, president of Morris & Company, makes clear what the agreement was, and how it came to be made. He goes into the situation fully, showing that there was no "dissolution," and that the packers admitted neither legal nor economic guilt.

The statement of Mr. Morris is as follows:

"There has been a great deal of speculation as to the effect the recent settlement between the government and the

packers will have on Chicago's biggest industry. That, of course, is important, but more important still will be its effect on the country as a whole, on the man who produces the live animals we transmute into food, and on the consumer of our finished products.

"In this matter the public is entitled to know the exact facts and should be treated with complete confidence. Misunderstandings should not be possible, either now or later. Certain misinterpretations have been given publicity which should be corrected.

"So far as we are concerned, this is an open book. We want the people to understand not only what this settlement means but also, for their good and our good, to study and appreciate our problems and difficulties. Our cards are on the table,

(Continued on page 38.)



## Palmer Against Any Packer Legislation

Attorney General Palmer told the Senate Committee on Agriculture at Washington on January 5 that he would not recommend any legislation to regulate or control the meat packing industry of this country. This statement was made at the resumption of hearings by the Committee on proposed packer legislation.

The Attorney General made it clear that he does not believe such radical legislation as that proposed in the Kenyon-Kendrick bills, or the substitutes just offered by these senators, should be enacted. He said he would like to see the condition brought about by the settlement of the suits against the big packers given a chance to work out. He was of the opinion that much more would be accomplished by this settlement than by a long-drawn-out legal battle, or by proposed legislation.

He had been invited by the Senate Committee to explain his recent settlement with the big packers. He sketched the history of the negotiations, and said the settlement was not at all satisfactory to the packers, but they had agreed to it.

"I drew the plan myself," said the Attorney General, "and submitted it to the packers. They objected strenuously to some provisions, but finally consented to do everything we wanted them to do." He continued:

"I could have gone into the criminal courts, but I had in mind even if an indictment was secured and conviction followed it would not bring direct relief to the situation which has formed the ground for so many complaints against the packers. I could have gone into the civil courts against them, but a bill of equity, vigorously contested, might not have accomplished the desired relief. I believe it better to do what I did do than to go hammering away at the packers in the courts with no assurance of what might have been the result.

"Under this decree the packers have agreed that the companies, their subsidiaries and principal stockholders are to be got out and forever kept out of control of stockyards, terminals, market newspapers and lines of business unrelated to the immediate packing industry. The decree will be entered in court within a day or two. The decree is designed to permit stock producers to substitute themselves for the packers in control of markets, if they so desire. I understand that has been the chief complaint of producers.

"It will also keep the packers out of unrelated lines of business. Grocers have complained that they could not compete with packers in the grocery business; now the cause of their complaint will disappear, because the packers are going out.

"Moreover, the packers forever are enjoined from engaging in the public storage warehouse business and retail meat business.

### Packers Do Not Admit Wrong.

"It should be understood, however, that the packers agreed to do all these things without at all admitting they had been guilty of any wrongdoing. The decree is drawn in such fashion that the Government can at any time proceed against the

packers for improper practices or any violation of law, past or present or future. In view of the fact, however, that they have gone so far as they have, I think it would be improper for me to pursue violations of the law that may have occurred in the past.

"I do not think the decree will result in any immediate price reductions.

"In regard to butter, eggs, cheese and poultry, which are not mentioned in the decree as among things packers must not deal in, I first determined they should get out of these lines of business also. The more I went into the subject the greater doubt arose about it. So the matter is left open for any future action that it may be deemed necessary to take.

"Even outsiders have doubts whether the Government ought to force packers to get out of this line of business. As it is, we have without intending to be brutal, made simply butchers out of packers. Butter, eggs, cheese and poultry are things that packers, by reason of their special equipment, can handle economically. It is a question whether it would be the best thing for the American people to take this business away from the packers."

### No Partiality Is Shown.

Mr. Palmer made it clear that the settlement in no way interfered with any complaints against them now before the Federal Trade Commission. Neither would it interfere in any way with any action the Government desired to take in the future.

Mr. Palmer resented what he considered an inference question asked by Senator France, that persons with wealth received more consideration at the Department of Justice than persons without, saying:

"The settlement made with the packers was identical in character to the settlement made with the coal miners. We could have sent some coal miners to jail, just as we might have convicted some packers. But I saw nothing to be gained by such procedure. Coal miners agreed to go the way we were going, and we settled with them. Packers agreed to go the way we were going, and we settled with them. I think that especially in the latter instance we have made a great step forward. I would like to see it tried out. I would not recommend any packer legislation."

Responding to a question by Senator Kendrick, Attorney General Palmer said he saw no objection to formation of a livestock commission to deal with practices at markets, adding: "But I believe that such a commission simply would duplicate the work of the United States courts. I have no objection to such a commission, but I do not advocate it."

### KENYON OFFERS SUBSTITUTE BILL.

When the Senate Committee on Agriculture on January 5 resumed its hearings on the Kenyon-Kendrick bills to regulate the packing and livestock industries, the authors of these bills submitted a substitute measure to take the place of those which they found were not in accord with public opinion. This new bill Senator Kenyon said he would try to push to enactment at this session of Congress.

The Kenyon substitute was not introduced in the Senate, but was submitted

informally to the Senate Committee. At last reports it had not gone into the legislative hopper, and it may never get there.

The new measure substitutes a so-called "voluntary registration" system for packers in place of the discredited government licensing system provided for in the old bills. It creates a Federal Live Stock Commission of three members to take control of the meat and livestock industries, in place of the first-proposed control by the Secretary of Agriculture. The powers now vested in the Department of Agriculture and in the Federal Trade Commission, so far as they affect livestock and meats, are to be centered in this new body.

The new Federal Live Stock Commission is given arbitrary authority, subject only to limited court review, over the industries. The so-called "voluntary registration" system provides that any packer or other interest may apply for registration and receive a permit to do business. But violation of any regulation of the Commission subjects the registrant to practical ostracism, so that a packer practically could not do business without having a government permit.

The bill gives the Commission power to make any rules it sees fit for the operation of the industry, to specify how packers' books and records shall be kept, and gives its agents power to enter their premises and inspect books at any time they desire to do so.

The bill also puts all refrigerator cars under railroad control, and no private cars owned by any packer, large or small, can be hauled unless that packer agrees to permit the roads to furnish his cars to any other packer upon reasonable request. In other words, all private cars are made common property.

The bill also divests all packers of stock yards ownership or interest, and in other terms is similar to the old measures. It covers every packing and affiliated interest in the country, and touches the small dealer in meat products the same as the big packer.

In announcing his new measure Senator Kenyon admitted that if it worked well this same system of government regulation might be applied to other industries as well.

(Continued on page 47.)

### SENATE FEDERAL TRADE PROBERS.

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, to which was referred the investigation of employees of the Federal Trade Commission charged with bolshevism, has appointed the following subcommittee to conduct the investigation: Senators Townsend of Michigan, LaFollette of Wisconsin, Watson of Indiana, Myers of Montana and Wolcott of Delaware. Senator Watson charged in a speech in the Senate that employees of the Commission, whom he mentioned by name, while engaged in the investigation of the packers were participants in socialistic and bolshevistic activities, and some of them had even marched in anarchist parades. His resolution calling for an investigation was adopted and the sub-committee now appointed will conduct hearings, it is understood.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat.]

It should also be remembered that packinghouse practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

## SHRINKAGE OF DRESSED POULTRY.

The following inquiry comes from an Eastern reader:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the experience of poultry packers as to shrinkage of dressed poultry—chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese?

Poultry shrinkage, from live to cold dressed weight, is approximately 13 to 15 per cent, and 1 to 1½ per cent in chilling and packing. Poultry should have nothing to eat and a plentiful supply of clean water for 24 hours before killing, and when killed should be properly and thoroughly bled.

Do not chill poultry at below 33 degs. nor above 35 degs. Fahr. Then, if it is to be carried for any length of time, after being thoroughly chilled it should be sent at once to the "sharp freezer."

## STRENGTH OF SALT IN CURING.

An inquiry from a pork packer new in the business is as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

In giving curing recipes you mention so many degrees on the salometer, etc. Can you give us more specific information as to the proportions of salt used in curing and what these figures mean?

The following table shows the properties of solutions of salt, and should be useful in curing. It answers your question as fully as possible in a brief space:

Per-centage of salt by weight.	Pounds of salt per gal. of solution.	Degrees on salometer at 60° Fahr.	Weight per gal. at 35° Fahr.	Freezing point Fahr.
1	0.084	4	8.40	+30.5
2	0.169	8	8.46	+29.3
2.5	0.212	10	8.50	+28.6
3	0.256	12	8.53	+27.8
3.5	0.300	14	8.56	+27.1
4	0.344	16	8.59	+26.6
5	0.433	20	8.65	+25.2
6	0.523	24	8.72	+23.9
7	0.617	28	8.78	+22.5
8	0.708	32	8.85	+21.2
9	0.802	36	8.91	+19.9
10	0.897	40	8.97	+18.7
12	1.092	48	9.10	+16.0
15	1.389	60	9.26	+12.2
20	1.928	80	9.64	+6.1
24	2.376	96	9.90	+1.2
25	2.488	100	9.97	+0.5
26	2.610	104	10.04	-1.1

## HANDLING SWEETBREADS.

A subscriber in the East writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Can you tell us how sweetbreads should be handled to prevent spoiling?

Beef sweetbreads should be trimmed free of all fat and blood clots and put into ice water at once. Leave in ice water over night in the cooler. Change the water until sweetbreads are thoroughly bleached. Place in pans, each piece separately, and put into the sharp freezer at 6 to 10 degs. below zero for 24 hours, then place in the storage freezer at 12 degs. above. There are two grades; No. 1 is the selected and No. 2 the smaller and discolored pieces.

Calf sweetbreads are handled exactly the same as beef sweetbreads. Freeze in pans with the heart bread on top of the throat bread. Be careful not to mix with beef sweetbreads.

It is not necessary to keep hog sweetbreads separate, but freeze them in bulk, making the layer not more than two

inches thick, however. Freeze and store the same as beef sweetbreads.

Lamb sweetbreads should be chilled overnight on screens or in pans. Do not bleach, but freeze and store the same as beef sweetbreads.

## PACKERS' INSTITUTE COMMITTEES.

Chairmen of the various standing committees of the Institute of American Meat Packers held a conference at Institute headquarters at Chicago on January 8 to talk over the progress of committee work. There are ten standing committees of the Institute, and each has definite lines of work which it is planning and carrying out.

The meeting was presided over by Thomas E. Wilson, president of the Institute, who is himself chairman of the Committee to Confer with Livestock Producers, and those present included James S. Agar, chairman Committee to Confer with Government Officials; John A. Hawkinson, chairman Committee to Confer with Retail Dealers and Trade Associations; W. B. Farris, chairman Committee on Packinghouse Practice; W. H. Gehrmann, Davenport, Iowa, chairman Committee on Eradication of Livestock Diseases; Arthur D. White, representing G. F. Swift, chairman Committee on Public Relations; Samuel T. Nash, Cleveland, O., chairman Committee on Foreign Relations and Trade; and Robert G. Gould, secretary.

The Committee on Foreign Relations and Trade held a meeting on January 7 to consider export matters now pending which are of great importance to exporting packers. Those present included Chairman Nash, Cleveland, O.; Charles S. Hammond, Detroit, Mich., and Messrs. Robert Maier, Rosenbach, Hawkinson, Shoemaker and Shepard, Chicago, James G. Cowrie of Buffalo and A. L. Eberhart of Austin, Minn., also were present.

# 1920

We enter the year 1920 with perhaps more than our usual amount of confidence in the reward of true merit. This faith is probably prompted by our increased facilities to render even better service than heretofore.

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Chicago and New York

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Supply Association

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### MEAT TRADE PROSPECTS

The past year has been a memorable  
one in the meat packing industry. Sen-  
sational market and trade conditions have  
marked its progress, and it closed with  
the situation shrouded in enough uncer-  
tainty to make one guess as good as an-  
other as to the immediate future.

When the world war ended the expect-  
ation was general that this country was  
on the eve of an enormous foreign trade

expansion. Everybody got ready for it,  
and hopes were high. There was heavy  
foreign buying in the early months, and  
some of it was with a recklessness that  
has left a bad situation to be cleared up.  
The decline in foreign exchange to record  
low levels during the closing weeks of the  
year, and the failure to arrange foreign  
credits, put the whole export situation in  
the air.

The war is over, but a peace basis is not  
yet reached, and until it is reached gen-  
eral trade stagnation is very likely to  
continue. There are those who talk about  
"America for Americans" as though we  
could exist without trade relations with  
other countries. They may or may not be  
talking for political effect, but the fact  
remains that Europe and pretty nearly all  
the rest of the world appears to be in poor  
shape, and it would seem to be to our  
interest to help them get on their feet if  
we want to do business with them.

In this country we have been busy and  
prosperous. High wages have been a  
temptation to extravagance, just as big  
war trade profits were a similar tempta-  
tion. The consumer, particularly the  
workingman, has demanded only the choice  
cuts of meat, with the inevitable result.  
The larger proportion of the animal has  
been marketed at a loss.

Attention has been called to the fact  
that the values of packinghouse products  
today are at least 30 per cent below what  
they were a year ago. In the face of ris-  
ing prices in other commodities this is a  
showing for which the meat trade should  
receive credit, but doesn't. Then, too, the  
fall in values will have its effect in dis-  
couraging the livestock producer. If less  
meat is available for market, prices will  
go up again. Either way the cat jumps  
the packer gets the blame.

The world needs meats and fats, and  
will buy them from America if it is al-  
lowed to do so. Peace must come first, so  
that a world basis of doing business can  
be arranged. When the peace treaty is  
signed and adjustment of the international  
credit situation is made, then trade may  
be expected to resume a normal aspect.  
It is unfortunate that politics is likely to  
enter even into this question of credit ar-  
rangements. In fact, with a presidential  
campaign just ahead, politics is likely to  
dominate everything. This is our Ameri-  
can way, however, and we can only grin  
and make the best of it until after the  
Tuesday following the first Monday in next  
November.

### MEAT LOSS FROM DISEASE

Analysis of the reports regarding tuber-  
culosis in cattle and hogs, issued during

the last three years by the United States  
Department of Agriculture, indicate a de-  
crease in the percentage of animals found  
to be infected with this disease. The  
figures based on post-mortem results at  
federally inspected meat-packing estab-  
lishments are encouraging to state and  
federal authorities and others engaged in  
the eradication of tuberculosis.

A summary of the federally inspected  
slaughter of cattle at eight important  
market centers—Chicago, Kansas City,  
Omaha, South St. Joseph, St. Paul, Sioux  
City, East St. Louis, and Milwaukee—  
shows that the percentage of animals  
condemned for tuberculosis for the year  
ended June 30, 1917, was 51 hundredths of  
1 per cent of the whole number slaughtered.

For 1918, condemnations for the same  
cause had decreased to 0.38 per cent; and  
in 1919 they had dropped to 0.32 per cent.  
The total number of cattle slaughtered in  
1917 at the eight points mentioned was  
5,966,824, and in 1919 this had increased  
to 6,995,735.

The reports regarding hogs at the same  
eight markets show that the percentage  
condemned for tuberculosis in 1917 was  
0.244 per cent; in 1918, 0.199 per cent;  
and in 1919, 0.17 per cent.

It is noteworthy, the Meat Inspection  
Division points out, that the percentage  
of tuberculosis in hogs declined along  
with the decrease of the same disease  
among cattle. The figures support the  
long-accepted belief that swine are in-  
fected with the tuberculosis principally  
from cattle, infection being spread in most  
cases either by feeding unpasteurized skim  
milk, by allowing hogs to eat tuberculous  
carcasses or offal, or permitting the hogs  
to follow diseased cattle in feed lots and  
pastures.

Livestock owners, the Department of  
Agriculture declares, can hasten the  
stamping out of tuberculosis by careful  
attention to sanitation, by having their  
herds tested with tuberculin, removing  
any reactors found, and thereafter requir-  
ing all cattle introduced on the farm to  
have passed a successful tuberculin test.

Meat packing interests have long advo-  
cated these reforms, pointing out the mil-  
lions of dollars in annual loss in meat  
supplies from condemnations due to this  
disease alone. It is encouraging to note  
the decrease in animal tuberculosis, both  
as an evidence of systematic efforts on  
the part of the government, and because  
of the indication that producers are be-  
ginning to overcome their ancient aver-  
sion to health regulation, and are perceiv-  
ing the benefit to their own pocketbooks  
of reform which is self-instituted and  
maintained.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Gilt Edge Packing Co., of San Francisco, Cal., has established a branch plant at Sacramento, Cal.

The New York Market Co. has incorporated with a capital of \$75,000 to handle meats and meat products at Racine, Wis.

An abattoir, the property of the Quebec Abattoir Co., Quebec, Canada, located on the northern limits of the city, has been destroyed by fire.

The Co-operative Meat Co., of Oakland, Cal., has declared a dividend of 20 per cent. This is the first dividend since its inception several years ago.

Fire caused a slight loss to the packing plant of the Burkhardt Packing Co., located at Burkhardt avenue and Irwin street, Dayton, O., last week.

Johnson & Openshaw, Inc., Oroville, Cal., have been granted permission to sell shares of their stock for the purpose of raising funds for contemplated improvements.

Cold weather has occasioned a halt in building operations involving the construction of a new addition to the Northwestern Packing Co. plant, near East Helena, Mont.

Di Santo & Co., exporters and importers, of Duluth, Minn., intend very soon to open an office in Naples, and will engage in the export of meat and other products. If you write, direct to Di Santo & Co.

According to tentative plans, Morris & Co. will remove one of their Southern plants, now at St. Bernard, La., to Gulfport, Miss. Representatives are investigating general conditions and a complete report is expected to be rendered shortly.

L. F. Chapman, for the last four years manager of Armour & Co.'s plant at El Paso, Tex., will be the new branch house manager of Armour & Co. at Spokane, Wash. Mr. Chapman has been located as manager at El Paso, Tex., Phoenix, Ariz., Trinidad, Colo., and Paducah, Ky.

Directors of Campana Swift Internationale (Swift International Company) have declared an interim dividend of \$1.20 gold per share, payable Feb. 20 to stockholders of record Jan. 20. This is 8 per cent on the par value of the shares. Hereafter it is proposed to declare semi-annual dividends in August and February, instead of June and December. The headquarters of this company are at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Beautiful advertising calendars were received from the J. P. Squire & Co., Boston, Mass., packers of pork products, and Oscar Mayer & Co., of Chicago, Ill., and Madison, Wis. The Squire & Co. calendar shows a choice specimen of cornfed hog with a wreath of cornstalks picturesquely draped about it. The Mayer calendar is a

water-color picture of one of the beauty spots of the Pacific coast near Monterey, Cal., by an English artist.

### TRY TO FORCE FULL CAR WEIGHTS.

Protest has been made by the Institute of American Meat Packers to the Railroad Administration at Washington against the proposal of the Western Freight Traffic Committee to increase the carload minimum weight on fresh meats and packinghouse products in mixed carloads. It is asserted that the proposal to insist on full car capacity weights is absolutely impractical in the case of such commodities as fresh meats and packinghouse products, and that it will cause great hardship and loss if an attempt is made to enforce it. The Institute protest says:

"We understand that the Western Freight Traffic Committee has made a recommendation under their Application No. 6359 to increase the carload minimum weights on fresh meats and packinghouse products in mixed carloads as follows:

"1. Where a common rate applies to both fresh meats and packinghouse products the carload minimum weight on mixed carloads will be 25,500 lbs.

"2. Where a different rate applies on straight carloads, charges on mixed cars will be on basis of the carload rate on each at actual weight, subject to a minimum charge which equals the charge for 21,000 lbs. of fresh meat at the carload rate thereon or 30,000 lbs. of packinghouse products at the carload rate thereon whichever is higher.

"Individual packers had requested hearing on this drastic recommendation, but were unable to secure proper audience with the Western Freight Traffic Committee.

"The Institute of American Meat Packers, speaking for its membership, desires to urge that the recommendation be reconsidered and an opportunity given to show the impropriety of a proposal, which would result either in loss of food products account of the heavy loading or a penalty charge against every car which was properly loaded and unnecessarily increase the cost of the product.

"It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Food Administration that in the summer time, mixed cars of fresh meats and packinghouse products should not be loaded in excess of 22,000 lbs. and during the winter months not in excess of 24,000 lbs.

"We urge you to hear practical men on the subject before endorsing a rule based on a mathematical formula."

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**MEAT PACKERS**  
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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

### Prices Advanced—Demand More Active—Hogs Higher—Receipts Increasing—Distribution Better.

The provision market during the past week has displayed a much better tone, with a general advance from the low prices prevailing at the beginning of the month. This advance has not been important, but it has reflected a better feeling in the trade and a somewhat more confident idea of the general trade outlook for hogs and hog products. This was reflected in the action of the hog market. The average for the past week was about 75c a hundred higher than the average the preceding week, and prices further advanced at the beginning of this week, easing off a little under the larger receipts as the week advanced.

From the low point hogs were up about \$2.50 a hundred, and this in face of a larger movement. The receipts of hogs at the principal markets showed an increase over the preceding week, but even then were 195,000 less than for the corresponding time last year. Since November 1st the receipts at the six leading markets have been 5,712,000, against 6,792,000 a year ago. Although the receipts have been so much less than last year, the average price has been from \$3 to \$4 a hundred less than last year, and the average price of cattle has also been distinctly less than last year. The comparative average of hogs, cattle and other live stock for the past week at Chicago follow:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week.....	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$10.00	\$18.00
Previous week....	13.52	13.90	10.10	17.70
Cor. week 1919..	17.74	16.10	10.00	15.80
Cor. week 1918..	16.40	11.85	15.90	16.85
Cor. week 1917..	10.20	9.85	9.80	13.30
Cor. week 1916..	6.90	8.45	6.65	9.90
Cor. week 1915..	7.15	8.35	5.85	8.60
Cor. week 1914..	8.20	8.45	5.50	8.15
Cor. week 1913..	7.43	8.00	5.25	8.70
Cor. week 1912..	6.33	7.00	4.55	6.80

Av. 1912 to 1919 \$10.05 \$9.75 \$7.95 \$11.00

Demand for product as shown by the shipments has continued of fair volume. The shipments of cut meats from Chicago the past week were 20,000,000 lbs., and

since November 1st have been 14,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year, while shipments of lard have been about 2,500,000 lbs. in excess of last year, which is a good record considering the decrease in the packing. On the whole, however, the distribution has not been as liberal as expected.

The Chicago stock of all products during the past month increased in round numbers 16,000,000 lbs., with the grand total on hand 143,000,000 lbs., against 127,000,000 lbs. the preceding month and 185,000,000 lbs. last year. At Milwaukee the stocks of meats increased nearly 9,000,000 lbs. for the month, at South Omaha the increase was 7,000,000 lbs., and at St. Joseph the increase was 7,000,000 lbs. There was increase in the stocks of lard at all the points.

This development, in view of the decrease in packing, was a very distinct indication of the falling off in the domestic distribution. Careful analysis of the production and stocks statement with the exports show that the production for five months this year fell off just about the same as the decrease in the exports. The domestic distribution was just about the same as a year ago. On the other hand, the analysis of the beef situation shows a huge decrease in the exports, but this is about offset by a large increase in the domestic consumption.

The exports the past week from the principal Atlantic ports show a fair volume of outgoing product, the total amount of meats being about 37,000,000 lbs. and lard approximately 8,000,000 lbs. This small movement has been going on for a number of weeks, and is the condition which explains the increasing stocks of products.

Senator Capper attracted a good deal of attention this week in Congress in a statement that stock breeders in the South West were suffering huge losses on account of the decrease in exports, and was urgent to have action taken which would increase the exports through government credits of some kind. In view of the recent stock statements of products Senator Capper's statement is rather in-

teresting. This year and last year the big stocks of product were made in the winter, with the largest stocks on hand in February and March, followed by a decline both years to about half of the stocks at the beginning of the year. The decrease this year has been almost as large as last year. Following the natural movement of stocks there should be a material gain in the next month or two, although with the lighter packing it is somewhat of a question whether the stocks this year will reach the huge total of last year, which was about 1,100,000,000 lbs.

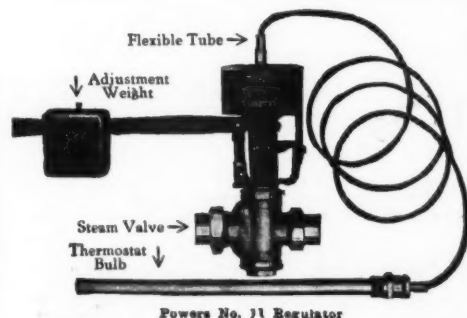
Feeding costs this year bear a very different relation to those of last year. A year ago corn for a while was comparatively cheap, while hogs were maintained at around the 17½c level and when the hogs were de-stabilized the advance in hogs was greater than the advance in the corn. This year the prices of January corn in Chicago, between \$1.30@1.40, is offset by the average price of hogs, from 14½c to over 15c a lb., and cattle around 14@14½c. The average for years prior to the war was about the cost of 10 bushels of corn in Chicago to 100 lbs. of live hogs in Chicago, and about the same relation on cattle. Students of the situation say there would appear to be very little in the relative cost situation other than labor to cause apprehension.

**PORK**—The market was weaker both in the East and West, with demand slow for both domestic and export. At New York mess pork was quoted at \$44 nominal; family, \$52@53, and short clears, \$44@50. At Chicago cash lots were quoted at \$39½.

**LARD**—The market was quiet and steady. Demand is slow and stocks are increasing. At New York prime western was quoted \$24.30@24.40; middle west, \$24.10@24.20; city, 23¾c. Refined to the continent, \$26.75; South America, 27c, and Brazil in kegs at 28c. At Chicago cash lard was quoted at 90c less than January.

**BEEF**—Trade was dull and the market weaker, with a poor consuming demand. At New York mess was quoted at \$19@20; family at \$25@26, and extra India at \$46@48.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.



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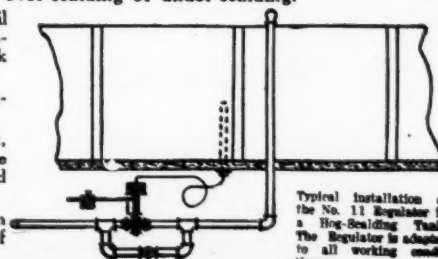
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**MEAT EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.**

Exports of meats and meat products during the month of November, 1919, were reported by totals in the last issue of The National Provisioner. Herewith are given the detailed figures of exports for that month by countries of destination, where given, including some items which did not appear in last week's table, such as tallow, oleomargarine, mutton, sausage, stearin, etc. These figures would not ordinarily be available for the information of the trade for another month at least. They are as follows:

<b>BEEF, CANNED:</b>	Pounds.	Value.
France .....	95,196	\$ 31,748
United Kingdom ..	528,387	195,529
Canada .....	19,428	6,628
Other countries ...	750,227	196,659
<b>BEEF, FRESH:</b>		
Italy .....	770,167	140,776
United Kingdom....	916,392	156,197
Canada .....	9,810	1,918
Panama .....	12,050	3,663
Other countries....	13,985,583	3,579,993
<b>BEEF, PICKLED:</b>		
Belgium .....	212,400	51,220
Denmark .....	40,600	5,365
Norway .....	130,000	31,337
United Kingdom....	433,240	95,089

Canada .....	126,331	14,759
N't'd'd & Labrador.	611,800	94,453
West Indies .....	98,916	18,041
South America .....	203,460	39,494
Other countries ...	1,140,905	257,080
<b>OLEO OIL:</b>		
Denmark .....	149,536	30,514
France .....	1,994,177	588,274
Italy .....	152,661	36,639
Netherlands .....	580,831	162,088
Norway .....	1,213,446	366,862
Sweden .....	345,871	104,108
United Kingdom ..	232,413	73,132
N't'd'd & Labrador.	319,394	100,375
Other countries ...	2,108,307	624,852
<b>OLEOMARGARINE</b> ..	1,125,825	337,716
<b>TALLOW</b> .....	1,344,500	254,758
<b>BACON:</b>		
Belgium .....	6,416,369	1,773,046
Denmark .....	2,794,646	707,937
France .....	1,044,875	249,622
Italy .....	22,528	6,313
Netherlands .....	11,493,694	2,986,476
Norway .....	1,463,670	435,263
Sweden .....	5,061,617	1,527,063
United Kingdom....	19,432,992	5,968,709
Canada .....	1,030,794	247,967
Cuba .....	1,723,857	367,022
Other countries ...	14,803,652	4,748,489
<b>HAMS AND SHOULDERS:</b>		
Belgium .....	653,193	163,835
France .....	1,473,271	381,092

Netherlands .....	74,154	15,810
United Kingdom....	4,932,315	1,400,143
Canada .....	328,592	83,378
Panama .....	17,603	6,862
Mexico .....	91,389	37,029
Cuba .....	749,891	232,135
Other countries ...	8,523,877	2,590,500

<b>LARD:</b>		
Belgium .....	8,701,402	2,629,051
Denmark .....	675,704	207,375
France .....	4,265,420	1,277,906
Italy .....	273,676	81,930
Netherlands .....	7,588,896	2,308,901
Norway .....	71,692	24,004
Sweden .....	11,060	3,325
United Kingdom ...	5,866,020	1,798,618
Canada .....	537,851	144,411
Mexico .....	1,096,998	326,488
Cuba .....	3,898,193	1,164,234
Dominican Republic.	216,023	75,114
Haiti .....	87,050	29,404
Chile .....	4	1
Colombia .....	25,656	8,662
Ecuador .....	75,552	20,305
Peru .....	116,072	38,570
Venezuela .....	5,830	1,940
British So. Africa...	3,500	1,033
Other countries ...	8,589,740	2,773,448
<b>NEUTRAL LARD:</b>		
Denmark .....	9,476	3,269
Netherlands .....	521,773	184,721
Norway .....	111,161	31,140
N't'd'd & Labrador	72,269	23,396
Other countries ...	56,674	17,509
<b>PORK, CANNED</b> .....	310,771	168,589
<b>PORK, FRESH</b> .....	1,411,914	440,306
<b>PORK, PICKLED:</b>		
France .....	56,000	13,116
Norway .....	881,600	255,985
United Kingdom ...	222,825	61,217
Canada .....	1,459,021	339,007
Panama .....	8,038	2,242
N't'd'd & Labrador.	867,019	202,615
British West Indies.	159,800	40,755
Cuba .....	608,716	143,240
British Guiana .....	20,500	4,894
Dutch Guiana .....	17,500	5,215
Other countries ...	633,677	162,598
<b>LARD COMPOUNDS:</b>		
Netherlands .....	5,120	1,505
Norway .....	766,465	226,684
United Kingdom ...	46,232	11,890
Panama .....	40,427	11,287
Mexico .....	523,023	133,030
Trinidad .....	347,837	101,131
Cuba .....	271,500	76,019
Haiti .....	108,193	33,621
Chile .....	9,627	950
Philippine Islands..	64,477	20,846
Other countries ...	490,336	135,326
Mutton, except canned	220,260	38,483
Sausage, canned.....	562,025	200,465
Sausage, all other....	1,078,013	450,896
Sausage casings .....	1,678,916	457,130
Stearin from animal fats .....	1,410,111	323,804
Other meat products, canned .....		391,755
All other meat pr'd'cts .....		677,975

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market the past week has continued very strong and prices again advanced 1c a lb. during the week, with sales reported of 100,000 lbs. of special loose at 18c. This is an advance of 2c a lb. over the last sale reported. Offerings have been very light and very firmly held and the market has been influenced a great deal by the stronger tone in the grease situation and the possibilities of a good foreign demand as soon as credits are obtainable. The marked strength of cottonseed oil of late has been an important factor and tallow is reported strong, even on the advance. Prime city tallow at New York was quoted at 17½c nominal, special loose 18c and edible 19½c@20½c.

At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 16½@16¾c, and edible at 17½@18c.

**STEARINE.**—The market was very quiet the past week and no transactions of importance were reported. The market, however, was firm and quoted nominally higher. The strength in tallow and other greases and limited offerings were the features during the week. At New York oleostearine was quoted at 21c and at Chicago at 19¾@20c. The Western market the past week was relatively strong, advancing 1c a lb., while the New York quotation was nominally ½c higher.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**OLEO OIL.**—The market was very quiet and steady, influenced by strength in other oils. At New York extra oleo was quoted at 30½c, while at Chicago quotations were 29½@30½c.

**GREASE.**—Demand was somewhat better and prices advanced with the stronger feeling in the entire grease situation. At New York yellow was quoted at 14@14½c and choice house 13½@14c. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 15¼@15¾c, and house at 14@14½c.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Demand is rather slow but stocks are small and the market steady. The 20 degree coal test was quoted at \$2.25@2.35 a gallon, 30 degrees at \$2.05 and prime at \$1.85@1.90.

**GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.**  
(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 22½c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22¼c; 16@

18 lbs. ave., 22c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet Pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23¾c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23¼@23½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23¼@23½c. Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 22½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 22½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 22¼c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 21½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 20½c. Sweet Pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 20½c; 16@18 lbs. ave., 20½c; 18@20 lbs. ave., 20¼c; 20@22 lbs. ave., 19½c; 22@24 lbs. ave., 19c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. ave., 17c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 16c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c. Sweet Pickled, 4@6 lbs. ave., 18¼c; 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 29c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 24c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 22c. Sweet Pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 27c; 8@10 lbs. ave., 26c; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23c; 14@16 lbs. ave., 21½c.

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Jan. 3, 1920, are reported as follows, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '20, to Jan. 1, 1920.
	Week ended Jan. 3, 1920.	Week ended Jan. 4, 1919.	
United Kingdom....	70	335	
Continent.....	1,790	3,457	
So. and Cent. Amer.....	179	179	
West Indies.....	100	1,103	
Brit. N. A. Colonies.....		818	
Other countries.....		17	
Total.....	1,960	5,909	

	BACON AND HAMS, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '20, to Jan. 1, 1920.
	Week ended Jan. 3, 1920.	Week ended Jan. 4, 1919.	
United Kingdom....	14,362,400	9,158,625	147,344,000
Continent.....	9,522,800	8,269,679	122,074,600
So. and Cent. Amer.....			129,065
West Indies.....	147,000		755,008
Brit. N. A. Colonies.....			48,875
Other countries.....			42,253
Total.....	24,032,200	17,428,304	270,394,401

	LARD, LBS.		From Nov. 1, '20, to Jan. 1, 1920.
	Week ended Jan. 3, 1920.	Week ended Jan. 4, 1919.	
United Kingdom....	854,000	2,212,480	26,948,900
Continent.....	7,241,628	7,494,218	88,943,012
So. and Cent. Amer.....		131,000	515,155
West Indies.....	34,000	55,000	911,474
Brit. N. A. Colonies.....			29,328
Other countries.....			
Total.....	8,129,628	9,892,698	117,348,069

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York.....	1,290	14,956,200	4,799,628
Portland, Me.....		1,157,000	20,000
Boston.....		2,159,000	225,000
Philadelphia.....		1,408,000	339,000
Baltimore.....	670	4,292,000	2,686,000
Total week.....	1,960	24,032,200	8,129,628
Previous week.....		37,077,800	11,503,000
Two weeks ago.....	265	33,405,600	12,879,600
Cor. week 1919.....	125	17,428,304	9,892,698

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to Jan. 3, 1920:			
	1920 to 1919.	1918 to 1919.	Change.
Pork, lbs.....	1,181,800	1,051,200	130,600
Bacon and hams, lbs.....	270,394,401	134,222,815	136,171,586
Lard, lbs.....	117,348,069	32,472,146	84,875,923

### MEAT SUPPLIES IN 1919.

Official reports of livestock marketing at eight principal centers for December, 1919, show cattle receipts approximately the same as in 1918. Hog marketing was about 700,000 less than a year ago, and receipts of sheep and lambs were over 400,000 head more than a year ago.

For the twelve months of the year, cattle receipts at eight markets were 800,000 head less than for the same period of 1918. Hog marketing was only 200,000 less than a year ago. Receipts of sheep and lambs were 2½ million head in excess of last year.

Receipts at eight points for December, 1919, with totals compared, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	368,524	64,489	1,043,311	480,556
Omaha.....	158,463	7,299	254,181	279,752
Kansas City.....	213,884	21,425	309,649	130,023
St. Louis.....	142,158		442,229	96,154
St. Paul.....	101,402	24,491	290,624	63,688
St. Joseph.....	74,068	7,367	267,512	89,803
Sioux City.....	72,896	2,827	194,967	104,667
Denver.....	96,449	5,166	29,130	239,091
Tl. Dec., '19.....	1,227,845	133,064	2,917,093	1,463,734
Tl. Dec., '18.....	1,266,303	133,210	3,109,528	1,632,774

### Receipts for year to date:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago.....	3,502,400	731,068	8,672,476	3,342,957
Omaha.....	1,874,996	100,240	3,179,116	3,789,188
Kansas City.....	2,701,865	383,142	3,140,530	1,945,353
St. Louis.....	1,472,830		3,650,534	723,895
St. Paul.....	1,170,244	320,082	2,189,716	911,885
St. Joseph.....	659,470	93,081	2,126,322	1,006,680
Sioux City.....	773,115	40,978	2,321,551	686,265
Denver.....	766,098	57,629	367,634	2,087,152

Tl. 12 mos.....				
1919.....	12,918,018	1,747,360	25,647,850	16,394,385
Tl. 12 mos.....				
1918.....	13,701,770	1,593,353	25,845,057	13,716,175

\*Calves not separately reported.

### DOLD-QUALITY 50-50 CLUB.

The Dold-Quality 50-50 Club of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., an organization with a membership representing practically the entire plant of 1,700 employees, held a meeting New Year's eve, at its headquarters. Jacob C. Dold, president of the concern bearing his name, and J. J. Cuff, president of the club, made short addresses. Bonuses approximating \$40,000 were then distributed. The club plans to stage smokers as monthly events for the men, while dances will be arranged for the women.

Production depends on material, methods and men—especially safe men, says the National Safety Council.

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Christchurch

## SOUTHERN MARKETS

## Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1920.—Basis prime cottonseed oil, 20c per lb. Good 7 per cent meal, \$71.00@71.50; good and prime meal very scarce. Bulk hulls, \$9.00 @9.50; sacked, \$14.00@14.50.

## New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 8, 1920.—This has been another active week. Prime crude, 20@21½c bid in numerous instances; 21c asked. Good 7 per cent meal, \$72.00; New Orleans; off meal, \$8.25 per unit of ammonia; New Orleans. Hulls unchanged.

## MOIST SEED MAKES BAD OIL.

## Outstanding Feature of Texas Oil Crush for Past Month.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Fort Worth Laboratories.)

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 5, 1920.—The outstanding feature of last month's average report is the bad quality of the oil. Some of the mills cannot understand how oil can be as bad as it is. In general, the quality of the oil varies with the location of the mill. One section of Texas is producing prime oil with only occasional samples off in flavor, and these samples are prime in color. The oil produced in the remainder of the state is of varying degrees of badness, with an occasional prime sample as an exception.

The moisture in seed is so high that, if the mills have stored any great quan-

tity of this high-moisture seed, the oil that will be produced in the months to come will be worse rather than better. While the seed contains more oil than usual, the lower quality of the oil will more, than offset this gain.

## CAKE ANALYSES.

	Avg. all mills.	Best avg. re-sults.	Worst avg. re-sults.	Avg same month last yr.	Annual avg. last year.
No. samples.....	879	14	4	1,047	4,633
Moisture .....	9.35	8.40	9.50	8.46	8.06
Ammonia .....	8.54	8.83	7.71	8.15	8.17
Protein .....	43.86	45.37	39.60	41.89	41.99
Oil .....	6.53	5.63	7.87	6.10	6.34
Standard .....	.76	.62	1.02	.74	.78

## Hull analysis:

## HULL ANALYSES.

	Avg. all mills.	Best avg. re-sults.	Worst avg. re-sults.	Avg same month last yr.	Annual avg. last year.
No. samples.....	339	8	22	1,243	1,291
Whole seed and meats .....	.08	.0	.14	.0	.07
Oil in hulls.....	.58	.40	1.07	.55	.67
Total oil .....	.62	.42	1.19	.62	.76
Loss per ton of seed .....	.10	.0	.55	.07	.16
Standard .....	1.65	1.12	3.17	1.65	2.03

## SEED ANALYSES.

	Avg. all mills.	Best avg. re-sults.	Lowest sam-ple avg.	Avg same month last yr.	Annual avg. last year.
No. samples.....	315	3	14	113	900
Moisture .....	11.51	9.80	12.86	10.50	8.65
Cal. oil per ton.....	38.2	40.2	34.6	37.7	34.8
Lbs. cake 8% ammonia .....	923	966	928	1,047	1,029
Ammonia in seed .....	3.89	4.07	3.91	4.19	4.33
Per cent oil.....	18.09	18.87	16.64	17.90	16.77

## OIL ANALYSES.

	Avg. all mills.	Best avg. re-sults.	Worst avg. results.	Avg same month last yr.	Annual avg. last year.
No. samples.....	260	6	1	32	305
Refining loss .....	15.7	6.12	34.4	8.12	10.7
Color red.....	10.8	3.7	32.0	6.7	8.0
Fatty acid.....	4.6	1.1	11.5	1.9	2.5

## COPRA CRUSHING IN SOUTH.

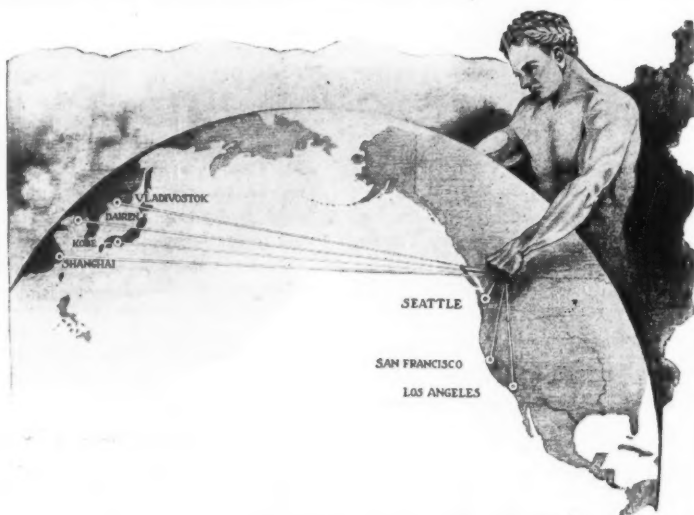
Southern cotton oil millers are interested in the proposition of crushing copra at seasons when cottonseed is not available. On this subject the Cotton Oil Press says:

The prospect of obtaining copra for crushing by American oil mills in sufficient quantities to have it cut an appreciable figure in the trade depends largely on the initiative and enterprise of the mills themselves.

Since the beginning of war, when shipping was cut off between the Orient and Europe, when cargo space for copra on the Pacific Ocean was given up to cargoes of greater value, and Mr. Hoover's food-control policy encouraged the importation of Oriental oils, the impression has gained currency that the Philippines' supply of copra would in the future be crushed by mills at Manila and elsewhere on the islands.

It seems that the oil-mill boom in the Philippines was of short duration. The new plants that were hurriedly equipped made barrels of money for a time, but since the demand for coconut oil is approaching the normal again, crushing operations there are found to be at an economic loss, in spite of relatively high oil prices, because there is no domestic mar-

(Continued on page 30.)



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## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Generally Strong—Demand Improved—Cotton Oil Reacts—Crude Oil Strong—Sentiment Mixed.**

Trading in cottonseed oil the past week has been maintained in quite liberal proportions, and the market at New York showed more irregularity than for any time within the past month. Prices during the early part of the week advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to  $\frac{3}{4}$ c per pound, and at the high point were up  $3\frac{1}{4}$ c to more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from the low of December, but on Tuesday a sharp break occurred, carrying prices off nearly 1c a lb. from the high point, with a subsequent rally of nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from Tuesday's low level.

The recent active confident buying was again in evidence the latter part of last week, and came largely from the West and the South, and carried prices to new high levels for the movement, and in the case of the far distant deliveries to new high levels for the season. The buying was based largely on the strength in the entire grease situation and the marked firmness in crude oil. Vegetable oils all scored fair advances, and tallow again advanced 1c a lb. Compound lard was higher, and pure lard in the West was stronger for a time, all due to an improved consuming demand. The upturn uncovered many stop

loss orders, and with little pressure on the market—prices advanced rather easily with very little resistance. There were reports of very heavy crude oil purchases, particularly in Texas, by packers and refiners, and which was thought to be against export sales, and this helped the upturn materially.

The technical position of the market, however, became weakened on the extreme rise, as the short interest had been pretty well eliminated, and when the lard market weakened under a heavy run of hogs cotton oil broke sharply early this week, declining 1c a lb. from the high level, with rather general selling and liquidation and uncovering of poor support, and stop loss orders. On the break commission houses were fair buyers and supporting orders from the leading long interest caused a rally, prices advancing about 50 points from Tuesday's low. The selling continued mainly of a local character and was influenced largely by the persistent claims of a poor consuming demand, and reports of a very slow demand for compound lard. Compound lard has been maintained at prices better than pure lard, and as a result has been moving in consuming channels very slowly. Prices for compound, however, are firmly held, and the market is quoted at 25c in carlots.

Crude cottonseed oil has maintained the 20c level during the week, and reports from the South, particularly Texas, claim that the buying has been on an active scale, 20,000 barrels of crude having been reported bought in two days by refiners and packers. Offerings of crude oil are rather light on the whole, as the tank car situation is acute, with scarcity reported in many sections. The disposition of mills is said to be rather firm, and although immediate crude from the Southeast is quoted at 20c asked crude for February, March and April shipment is reported 20c bid.

Sentiment at present is rather mixed. There are many of the opinion that prices are high, and that the market is maintained at a level too close to lard, while there are many, particularly those who have led the buying on the advance from the low point in December, who are anticipating not only an improved domestic demand for spot oil, but who are looking for heavy foreign absorption in the near future. They contend that recent export purchases have been of fair size, and that it is only a question of time when European credits will be available for the purchase of American commodities, and they believe that oils and greases are amongst the urgent necessities of Europe at the present time, and that the buying will be limited only by the extent of the credits extended.

Deliveries on January contracts so far



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this month have been less than 3,000 barrels, but expectations are that deliveries for the full month will approximate 10,000 barrels. The oil delivered thus far has not caused any pressure on the market, and in fact on the break early this week the nearby positions were relatively strong. This factor would indicate that the demand has improved somewhat, and in well-informed quarters it was stated that some of the leading refiners are rather friendly to the market.

The vegetable oil market the past week has been very strong, but trade has been rather quiet. Absence of liberal offerings has checked business to a great extent. Inquiry for the various oils, however, has shown considerable improvement, and there has been quite an active export inquiry reported for some grades. Soya bean and coconut oil were in constant demand, and scored gains of  $\frac{1}{2}$  c to 1 c a lb. during the week. Demand for refined soya bean in barrels at New York was reported good, while palm oil was stronger, influenced by the upturn in tallow, and peanut oil was stronger due to scarcity. There has been

considerable covering of shorts, but notwithstanding this consuming demand and inquiry has been better, and expectations are for liberal foreign buying in the near future.

**COTTONSEED OIL.**—Market transactions:

Friday, Jan. 2, 1920.

The market closed firm:

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2150	a 2200
Feb.			2170	a 2200
Mar.	4900	2252 2238	2246	a 2247
May	5100	2270 2259	2265	a 2268
June			2260	a 2280
July	2000	2285 2270	2278	a 2280
Aug.			2278	a 2300

Total sales, 13,000, Prime Crude S. E., sales at 20.00.

Saturday, Jan. 3, 1920.

The market closed dull but strong:

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2200	a 2250
Feb.	600	2200 2200	2206	a 2225
Mar.			2221	a 2250
Mar.	1200	2270 2248	2266	a 2269
May	3700	2285 2265	2280	a 2285
June			2275	a 2295
July	3100	2300 2290	2300	a 2302
Aug.			2285	a 2320

Total sales, 8,600, Prime Crude S. E., 20.00 nom.

Monday, Jan. 5, 1920.

The market closed active and firm:

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2235	a 2250
Jan.	800	2245 2230	2235	a 2240
Feb.	500	2240 2239	2240	a 2250
Mar.	5500	2298 2278	2288	a 2293
May	8300	2317 2298	2305	a 2308
June	200	2310 2305	2315	a 2330
July	5500	2339 2310	2333	a 2335
Aug.			2330	a 2350

Total sales, 22,400, Prime Crude S. E., 20.00 nom.

Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1920.

Market active but weak:

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2175	a 2250
Jan.	300	2100 2200	2200	a 2205
Feb.	400	2216 2168	2210	a 2225
Mar.	9700	2289 2205	2254	a 2255
May	12800	2307 2220	2271	a 2274
June	200	2315 2298	2260	a 2290
July	1400	2324 2235	2290	a 2310
Aug.			2275	a 2325

Total sales, 25,600, Prime Crude S. E., 19.90@20.00.

Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1920.

Market dull but steady:

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Jan.			2190	a 2250
Jan.			2200	a 2235
Feb.			2210	a 2250
Mar.	1300	2260 2240	2253	a 2256
May	4200	2285 2260	2270	a 2280
June			2275	a 2295
July	2100	2296 2285	2291	a 2295
Aug.	100	2300 2300	2300	a 2320

Total sales, 25,600, Prime Crude S. E., 19.90@20.00.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market the past week has been very strong and prices scored good gains with a good demand from domestic consuming interests, and with an active export inquiry. Supplies are rather small and offerings limited. Sellers' tanks for crude ceylon oil was quoted 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20c. Manila in sellers' tanks from the coast was quoted at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @19c. Ceylon in barrels at New York was quoted at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ @20c and cochin in barrels at 20@20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Copra at New York was quoted at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**PALM OIL.**—The market has been rather quiet, but has displayed a very strong undertone, influenced by the strength in tallow. Lagoes in casks is quoted at 17c and nigger 16c. Palm kernels is quoted at 20c nominal.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market has been active and sharply higher the past week, although trade was mostly in small quantities. Offerings are rather limited, and export inquiry has been very active. Crude oil in barrels on the spot at New York was quoted at 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ c nominal. Sellers' tanks from the coast are very firmly held and quoted at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

**PEANUT OIL.**—The market is very dull but strong. Trade is hampered by scarcity of available supplies. Domestic crude oil is nominal while deodorized in barrels at New York is quoted at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ @28c. Oriental in sellers' tanks from the coast is firmly held at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @24c.

**CORN OIL.**—The market for corn oil the past week was very steady, but consuming demand is limited to actual requirements. Crude oil was unchanged at 20@20 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, while refined is quoted at the basis of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @23 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

SEE PAGE 35 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**COPRA CRUSHING IN THE SOUTH.**

(Continued from page 28.)

ket for cake, and it has to be burned to get rid of it.

In this country the market for copra cake would offset the economic difference in value between copra and oil cargo space, and the American mills would have the benefit of the manufacturing operations. The Cotton Oil Press is informed that conditions are ripe for the organization of a co-operative copra buying pool or agency among such of the cotton-oil mills in the Valley and elsewhere, convenient to the Gulf ports, as may desire to supplement their regular cottonseed crush with a supply of copra.

Large trading interests in the Philippines propose establishing a line of ships to carry raw cotton from the Gulf ports through the Panama Canal to Manila, and return cargoes of copra may be possible. There is said to be about three hundred thousand tons of copra produced each year on the Philippine Islands, at least half of which may be available for export to this country. Arrangements are being made for a meeting of oil millers with a representative of the Manila traders at an early date.

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSING MARKETS.

### Provisions.

Further strength in provisions was seen toward the end of the week, with good trading. Hogs were firmer and receipts rather disappointing. The market on hogs today was 15@25c higher, with a top of \$14.90. Packing increased a little the past week over last year, but the decrease in packing for the season has been 2,400,000 hogs. With the light packing in December there was an increase of meat stocks at the seven leading points of 72,000,000 lbs., and an increase in lard stocks of 7,000,000 lbs. Exports are not increasing, but are continuing about the same level as the last seven weeks. Domestic consumption of hog products is about the same as last year, the decrease in the packing being reflected in the decrease in exports.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was less active at the close of the week, with trade apparently waiting developments. The situation is substantially unchanged. Competing oils show maintained strength, with offerings limited, while holders seem confident of the situation. Lard is firm and higher. Tallow is firm and soya bean and coconut oil is in a very steady position. Crude oil is offered sparingly.

Insistent claims continue that the quality of crude is not holding up as the season advances. The Census Bureau report today showed cotton ginnings to date 10,017,000 bales, against 10,774,000 bales last year. Closing quotations on Friday: January, \$22.05@22.25; March, \$22.53@22.58; May, \$22.74@22.78; July, \$22.85@22.95.

### Tallow.

Market dull. City special loose quoted at 18c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 22c. Extra oleo oil at 30 1/2c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, Jan. 9, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$24.75@24.85; Middle West, \$24.50@24.75; city steam, \$24.00@24.50; refined continent, \$26.75; South America, \$27; Brazil kegs, \$28; compound, 25@26c.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Jan. 9, 1920.—Copra, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, Jan. 9, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 111s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Jan. 9, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 110s.; crude, 99s.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Jan. 9, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 14,501 quarters; to the Continent, 30,003 quarters; to other ports, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 85,586 quarters; to the Continent, 66,016 quarters; to other ports, 38,996.

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

### WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JAN. 3, 1920.

Jersey City	5,497	3,790	19,325	9,988
New York	1,764	2,254	4,073	16,967
Central Union	1,949	638	5,679	.....
Totals	9,210	6,682	29,077	26,955
Totals last week	8,876	8,012	34,015	34,887

## PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Jan. 3, 1920, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co. ....	5,471	20,300	21,816
Swift & Co. ....	5,589	23,300	22,058
Wilson & Co. ....	3,977	19,400	8,740
Morris & Co. ....	5,634	17,500	12,711
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co. ....	499	13,200	.....
G. H. Hammond Co. ....	3,690	14,300	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby. ....	1,210	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co., 4,700 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200 hogs; Independent Pkg. Co., 6,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,500 hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co., 15,100 hogs; Boyd-Latham & Co., 9,200 hogs; Wm. Davies Co., 9,800 hogs; and others, 17,000 hogs.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,254	9,502	4,879
Swift & Co.	5,023	13,565	10,890
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,577	8,260	12,227
Armour & Co.	3,852	14,568	9,370
J. W. Murphy	.....	13,144	.....
Swartz & Co.	.....	307	.....

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,395	7,320	2,678
Fowler Pkg. Co.	962	.....	451
Wilson & Co.	3,516	8,693	3,801
Swift & Co.	4,474	9,190	3,932
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	2,875	7,255	4,140
Morris & Co.	4,022	11,774	3,408
Others	270	106	190

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	4,023	11,552	2,560
Swift & Co.	2,039	14,289	1,802
Armour & Co.	4,210	8,866	4,618
East Side Pkg. Co.	163	.....	.....
Krey Pkg. Co.	163	.....	.....
Independent Pkg. Co.	476	.....	28
American Pkg. Co.	24	.....	.....
Hell Pkg. Co.	8	.....	.....
Others	553	.....	1,306

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Jan. 3, 1920:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	26,070
Kansas City	21,271
Omaha	16,262
East St. Louis	18,000
St. Joseph	10,700
Sioux City	8,482
Cudahy	676
South St. Paul	7,017
New York and Jersey City	9,210

HOGS.	
Chicago	181,200
Kansas City	40,282
Omaha	54,907
East St. Louis	94,000
St. Joseph	55,000
Sioux City	28,685
Cudahy	25,865
Cedar Rapids	17,418
Ottumwa	12,535
South St. Paul	22,943
New York and Jersey City	34,887

SHEEP.	
Chicago	65,325
Kansas City	18,594
Omaha	54,907
East St. Louis	13,200
St. Joseph	13,100
Sioux City	11,592
Cudahy	194
South St. Paul	3,375
New York and Jersey City	34,015

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

### SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	15,000	2,500
Kansas City	800	3,000	100
Omaha	800	8,000	1,300
St. Louis	500	7,000	1,000
St. Joseph	200	10,000	500
Sioux City	800	4,300	900
St. Paul	400	2,500	300
Oklahoma City	500	1,000	200
Fort Worth	.....	200	.....
Milwaukee	.....	100	.....
Denver	3,000	100	400
Louisville	100	1,300	100
Wichita	.....	8,000	200
Indianapolis	100	3,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,300	200
Cincinnati	300	5,000	3,200
Buffalo	300	4,000	500
Cleveland	200	3,500	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	300	400	100
Toronto	.....	.....	.....

### MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1920.

Chicago	20,000	54,000	20,000
Kansas City	20,000	15,000	7,000
Omaha	11,600	9,100	7,400
St. Louis	8,000	24,000	4,000
St. Joseph	3,000	13,000	3,500
Sioux City	4,500	9,000	4,000
St. Paul	3,000	15,000	3,700

Oklahoma City	2,600	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	4,000	2,500	.....
Milwaukee	100	1,000	.....
Denver	7,000	2,200	6,600
Louisville	1,700	4,100	100
Wichita	1,000	1,700	.....
Indianapolis	2,200	15,000	500
Pittsburgh	1,800	10,500	4,500
Cincinnati	2,500	9,200	200
Buffalo	2,200	12,000	8,000
Cleveland	1,300	8,000	2,500
Nashville	800	4,000	.....
Toronto	2,100	3,100	1,000

### TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1920.

Chicago	20,000	80,000	17,000
Kansas City	10,000	22,000	7,000
Omaha	7,000	16,000	9,000
St. Louis	5,000	22,000	4,000
St. Joseph	3,000	14,000	5,000
Sioux City	4,000	14,000	2,500
St. Paul	4,000	15,000	2,500
Oklahoma City	1,600	500	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	1,800	.....
Milwaukee	600	4,500	400
Denver	4,000	1,200	100
Louisville	500	2,500	100
Wichita	200	100	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	16,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	400	4,700	200
Buffalo	300	8,500	2,400
Cleveland	200	4,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,000	.....
Toronto	1,000	1,000	300

### WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1920.

Chicago	9,500	26,000	10,000
Kansas City	8,000	16,500	8,000
Omaha	6,000	15,500	9,500
St. Louis	6,000	27,000	3,000
St. Joseph	4,000	16,000	5,000
Sioux City	3,000	11,000	2,000
St. Paul	4,900	24,000	4,200
Oklahoma City	1,500	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	1,400	1,400	200
Milwaukee	400	4,500	200
Denver	1,900	700	3,000
Louisville	100	2,200	100
Wichita	500	1,500	.....
Indianapolis	2,200	18,000	500
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	600
Cincinnati	1,200	7,500	200
Buffalo	300	3,600	2,800
Cleveland	300	4,000	500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,000	.....
Toronto	1,900	2,600	800

### THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1920.

Chicago	13,000	52,000	11,000
Kansas City	4,000	10,000	5,000
Omaha	5,000	13,000	10,000
St. Louis	3,200	15,000	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	11,000	2,500
Sioux City	3,000	12,000	2,000
St. Paul	2,300	9,000	2,500
Pittsburgh	100	5,000	300
Buffalo	100	2,200	400
Fort Worth	1,700	500	200
Oklahoma City	600	300	.....
Milwaukee	400	3,000	100
Cincinnati	700	6,500	100

### FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1920.

Chicago	6,000	28,000	8,000
Kansas City	2,500	5,000	1,500
Omaha	5,700	13,000	5,000
St. Louis	3,200	16,000	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	8,000	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	9,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,600	10,000	1,900
Oklahoma City	500	2,300	.....
Milwaukee	200	1,500	100
Indianapolis	1,200	10,000	300
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	300
Cincinnati	700	7,500	400
Buffalo	300	5,100	5,000

## SWIFT SIZES UP SITUATION.

In a statement appearing in the New Year's number of "Collier's," Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, sizes up the situation for 1920 as follows:

"A man sometimes attains a reputation as a prophet by being a good guesser. I never exercise my powers in this direction. But it would seem the greatest need of 1920 is production. No industry and no country can continually boost wages and prosper without an increase of production.

"Every man would like to see his fellows earn the maximum. The man who earns the maximum, however, is the man who produces it. Labor and Capital both must produce more in 1920 than they did in 1919 if we are to go ahead. And go ahead we must.

"In the packing industry the problem is identical with that in other industries. Europe must be fed; and to feed Europe it will be necessary to finance her. Naturally, with the dollar the ranking coin of the world, all nations want dollar credit instead of credit in the coin of their own countries.

"I believe firmly that a sane, sound program will be worked out which will solve the problems of production and financing. With these two questions settled, nothing can stop our onward march."

# HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDES**—About 15,000 November-December extreme light native steers sold at 38c and 10,000 sold at 39c later, mainly December kill, with a scattering of October and November take-off included. About 3,000 November-December heavy cows sold at 40c again. There are numerous inquiries in the market for more extreme light native steers and the supplies have been seriously reduced. Sellers do not want to talk on January hides as yet, unless it be in light cows, which have already sold as high as 37c. In view of the scarcity of extreme steers it is probable the good inquiry therefor will be switched to straight-weight light cows. There was a bid of 42c in the market Thursday for some December extreme light cows, and 45c was asked by an outside killer. Native steers quoted at 40c; heavy Texas 33c; underweight 32c; butts 34c; Colorados 32@33c; inside last paid; branded cows 32c nominal; heavy cows 40c; lights 37@37½c last paid but more money now talked owing to extreme light native sales; nat. bulls 33c; brd. 26½c.

**COUNTRY HIDES** strong. Movement is slow on account of the meager available supplies for early shipment. Bids at 28@29c are reported today for buff weights. Nothing is offered in this market at under 30c. Extremes are held for 40c and the rumors of business at that level still persist, but confirmation cannot be obtained. It is reported that 28c is bid for buff weights running largely toward twos provided lots are fairly grub free. Local holders of hides talk decidedly firm in tone and believe a better market is in prospect. The situation in the originating sections is quiet with all weight hides considered nominal, about 24@26c delivered basis. Heavy steers here are quoted nominal at 35c; heavy cows and buffs at 28@30c; inside lately paid for 10,000 hides for fairly early shipment. Extremes quoted at 38@40c asked; branded hides quoted nominal at 21@23c flat nominal; country packers 30@31c flat; bulls quoted at 25@28c nominal; country packers 30@32c; glues 14@16c.

Later—Confirmation on 3,000 country extremes at 40c is obtained now.

**NORTHWESTERN HIDES** quiet but strong. Movement is slow as holders are disinclined to make offerings at present, believing better prices await a policy of

watching for awhile. Heavy hides are quoted at 28@30c asked with buyers' views under owing to long haired hides making their appearance. Light hides quoted at 37@38c nominal; all weight hides in the collecting centers are quoted at 24@26c delivered basis. Bulls quoted at 25@27c; kipskins at 45c; calfskins at 65@70c asked; horse hides \$10.00@10.50 flat nominal.

**CALFSKINS** steady to strong. Ohio city calfskins out of first salt sold at 80c. Local stuff is held here for that price, but last sales were at 76c. Available stocks are meager and collections are small. Collectors are booked up for a couple of weeks yet. Packer skins last sold at 76c and market is sold out for 1919. Outside city skins quoted at 70@72½c nominal; country run 67½c asked and 65c last paid. Deacons are looked for and quoted nominal at \$3.75@4.50 as to descriptions; kipskins quoted at 60c last paid for packer and city descriptions; outside city skins quoted at 50@55c and countries at 45@50c; inside last paid.

**DRY HIDES** quiet. Market is sold out and heavy western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim are quoted nominally at 43@45c; light weight hides quoted at 45@47c nominal.

**HORSE HIDES** quiet. Country run of hides quoted at \$10.00 bid and up to \$11.00 asked. Recent sales of good lots in outside markets at \$10.50 reported for mixed descriptions; renderer hides quoted at \$12.00 top so far paid. Middle Western tanner reports getting in European wet salted city horse at less money than domestics and he declines to raise his views above \$10.00 for country lots. Ponies and glues quoted at half rates and coltskins at \$1.00@1.25.

**SHEEP PELTS** steady to strong. Packer sheep and lambskins are well sold out at \$4.20@4.30 for current slaughter. Dry pelts quoted at 42@45c as to qualities; pickled sheepskins \$12.00 bid and \$15.00@17.00 dozen asked; common goats \$2.25@2.50 and angoras at 3.00@3.25.

**HOGSKINS** steady at \$1.00@1.25 for country run of skins, with rejected pigs and glues half rates. Pigskin strips 11@11½c; No. 2's at 9½@10c and No. 3's at 6@7c as to measurements.

## New York.

**PACKER HIDES**—Market is strong; reported movements in spread native steers, one car selling at an advance to 43c for January kill, which is one cent up. Heavy native steers are quoted at 40c for business with rumors current of business; small packer steers are reported sold at 40c from the Philadelphia market. Butts and Colorados 31@32c nominal; bulls 31c. Philadelphia reports movement in about 6,000 native steers at 40c; also 5,000 packer extremes at 41c. The tone of the small packer market has been stronger with better prices paid during the past couple of days. Outlook is for continued strength.

**COUNTRY HIDES**—Sellers are firm, asking 38c for Ohio extremes of good quality, with choice stock held at 40c asked. Buffs commonly quoted at 10c less. Middle Western extremes of good quality are held at

38c asked with tanners' ideas not over 36c for business.

**CALFSKINS** active and firm; New York reports another car of city calf of 5@7 lbs. selling at \$8.25 and also a car of middles and heavies at \$9.25@10.25. Unsold stocks are small; outlook firm.

**HORSEHIDES**—Car middle Western renderers' horsehides sold at \$12.00 in New York. From Philadelphia comes a report of \$13.00 paid for choice renderers' horse, extra good quality, presumably as price is an advance of a dollar over anything recently noted. Country horse \$10.00 firm. In Philadelphia 5,000 butts sold at \$4.25.

## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at leading centers at the end of December, 1919, with comparisons, are as follows:

	PORK, BBLs.		
	Dec. 31, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1918.
Chicago .....	44,957	29,183	43,691
Omaha .....	1,901	1,525	7,573
Kansas City .....	1,578	1,155	2,579
St. Joseph .....	1,533	785	2,508
Milwaukee .....	4,975	1,219	7,279
Totals .....	54,944	33,867	24,630
	LARD, LBS.		
	Dec. 31, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1918.
Chicago .....	21,578,892	19,907,430	45,062,897
Omaha .....	1,069,046	172,562	2,072,111
Kansas City .....	3,139,306	2,562,542	5,440,057
St. Joseph .....	1,618,533	1,841,623	1,418,225
Milwaukee .....	941,350	670,250	1,311,790
Totals .....	28,347,127	24,914,407	55,315,080
	CUT MEATS, LBS.		
	Dec. 31, 1919.	Nov. 30, 1919.	Dec. 31, 1918.
Chicago .....	26,076,707	29,859,219	41,026,336
Omaha .....	24,030,140	16,893,220	34,956,080
Kansas City .....	13,405,200	13,872,500	32,766,400
St. Joseph .....	3,169,731	1,697,577	14,685,455
Milwaukee .....	13,149,408	6,916,219	11,710,106
Totals .....	80,431,186	69,208,735	134,844,377

## PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Jan. 8, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 29@30c; green hams, 8@10 lbs. avg., 26c, 12@14 lbs. avg., 25c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. avg., 25c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 25c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 24c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. avg., 23c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 23c; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. avg., 25c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 26c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 24c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 24c; S. P. rib bellies, 12@14 lbs. avg., 22c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 23c; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. avg., 27c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 27c; city steam lard, 23½c; compound, 24½c; dressed hogs, 21½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. avg., 23@24c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 22@23c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 21@22c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 20@21c; skinned shoulders, 22c; boneless butts, 25@26c; Boston butts, 22@23c; lean trimmings, 21c; regular trimmings, 18c; neck ribs, 7c; kidneys, 8c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 25c.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 7, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are quoted as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4½@4¾c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 4¼c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 4¾@5c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¼@2½c lb.; tale, 1¾@2c lb.; sillex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs. Clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 17@17½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.50@2.55 gal.; cochon coconut oil, 21@21½c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 19½@20c lb.; cottonseed oil, 23c lb.; soya bean oil, 19¼@19½c lb.; corn oil, 20@20½c lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 27½@28c lb., crude, 23½@24c lb.

Prime City tallow, special, 18c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 23½@24c lb.; saponified glycerine 88%, nominal, 17½@18c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 16c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 24½@25c lb.; prime packers' grease, 14@14½c lb.

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# LIVE STOCK MARKETS

## CHICAGO

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 7.

All signs point to plenty of medium and low-priced steers during January, and perhaps well into February, and on the kinds mentioned the trade will probably be rather erratic and uncertain with nothing at this writing to warrant the expectation of any permanent upturn within the near future. On the other hand, well-fatted beeves will be scarce and continue to command a substantial premium over the medium and half fat grades. Monday's 25c advance was ceded back to the buyers on Tuesday, indicating that upturns in the trade will probably be of only a temporary nature, and a few finished cattle are selling all the way from \$17.00@19.00 per cwt., but sales above \$16.50 are few and far between as most of the good to choice "corn-feds" are selling at present from \$14.00@16.00, medium to good grades \$12.00@14.00, fair killers from \$10.50@11.75, with cheap little killers around \$9.00. Receipts in Chicago for the first three days of this week will total approximately 50,000 cattle as against 47,105 for the same period a week ago.

We have had a good demand in butcher-stuff this week with everything but canners selling fully 25c per cwt. higher. Yearlings are selling well and even though receipts of cattle are liberal, the supply of yearlings is moderate and a good enough demand to take them at very satisfactory prices. There is very little doing here in feeding cows and heifers. Most everything coming is selling to the killers. The bull trade shows but little change—the market about steady as compared with last week's closing prices with the best trade for heavyweight butcher bulls and heavyweight bologna bulls. Calves have shown a big advance and vealers are \$1 per cwt. higher this week with choice ones selling at \$17.50@17.75 and a few fancy ones at \$18.00. The shipping demand for heavy calves has been very good on anything that is fat, and the market is \$1.00@1.50 higher than a week ago.

January is always a hog month and February, too, frequently brings forth plenty of them; in fact some of our record-breaking runs have occurred in February. However, an underlying current of strength characterizes the trade and the Eastern demand is the best of the season, and aside from occasional excessive runs and temporary declines the outlook looks strong. For instance: On Monday of this week with 55,000 hogs the extreme top of the market was \$15.25, while on Tuesday because of an excessive run of 81,771 head prices declined 25@50c, and with 25,000 fresh receipts today (Wednesday) and about 30,000 left over from Tuesday the trade eased off another 15@25c but ruled active and strong at the decline with the bulk of the choice light and prime shipping grades selling from \$14.40@14.60 and mixed packing kinds from \$14.00@14.20.

While the inability of feeders to get cars has no doubt modified receipts of sheep and lambs during the past two weeks, the main cause for conservative shipment is the fact that local feed-yards, pastures and cornfields are well cleared and present holdings are in strong hands. Prevailing quotations follow: Good to prime lambs \$18.50@19.25; poor to medium \$16.50@18.00; culls \$13.00@15.00; good to choice yearling wethers \$16.00@16.50; fat aged wethers \$11.25@12.00; good to choice ewes \$10.75@11.75; poor to medium ewes \$8.50@10.00; culls \$5.00@7.50; feeding lambs \$16.00@16.85; breeding ewes \$10.50@12.00.

## ST. LOUIS

(Special letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 7, 1920.

The cattle receipts this week total 23,000 head. There has been no choice cattle available during the period, the commoner classes of butcher cattle making up the bulk of the salable supply. The best we are getting does not go over the \$15.00 mark and there are very few lots that are bringing that price. The trade is still quoting \$16.25@19.00 as the figures applying on prime to choice heavy steers and no doubt they would be paid if we were having any offerings of that kind. The bulk of our best killers are selling in a spread of \$10.50@12.50 and these cannot be called any other than common to medium cattle. The market on beef cattle is on a fairly steady basis but in the butcher grades regardless of the fact that quality is lacking, prices are sharply higher. A range of \$7.00 to \$10.00 catches the bulk of the butcher trade, but quite a few sales of fairly good yearlings and heifers are being made at \$13.00@14.50. Good stockers and feeders with weight are selling well, but the light ones are finding considerably slower sale. Good feeders sold this week up to \$11.50 but the bulk of them are swinging around the \$10.00 mark.

Our hog run continues very heavy and we are receiving some of the best qualified hogs that have been here in a year's time. For the week ending today the count is something like 113,000 and if the run continues as heavy for the balance of the calendar week we will probably hang up another record. Prices have held up very well considering the heavy run and at this writing we are only about 20c lower than this time a week ago. There has been considerable fluctuation in prices but the trend has been to a higher basis except on the last two days of the period, during which time we have received something like 45,000 hogs. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers \$14.25@14.60; Good heavies \$14.50@14.60; Rough \$12.00@13.25; Light \$14.40@14.60; Pigs \$12.25@14.50; Bulk \$14.25@14.55.

A strong active market characterizes the sheep house. The run for the period is 16,500 and this is not nearly a sufficient amount to supply the demand. Fat mutton sheep are selling at \$9.50@10.00 and yearlings are quoted up to \$16.00, although we are receiving a very few of them. The bulk of the lamb offerings for the good kinds ranges from \$17.50@18.50 with choice lambs selling up to \$18.75. Culls are going mainly from \$12.00@13.00 and the common kinds \$8.00@10.00.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 7, 1920.

The cattle market late Tuesday showed increased activity, and today was stronger with most sales 10 to 15 cents higher than Monday, and about up to the closing level last week. Receipts were moderate. Hogs opened lower again today, but regained the early loss. Tuesday's decline of 25 to 40 cents was a setback to about the same level as a week ago. The sheep market remained firm with lambs selling up to \$18.50. Today's receipts were 10,000 cattle, 18,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep, compared with 5,000 cattle, 12,000 hogs and 6,000 sheep a week ago, and 19,200 cattle,

27,950 hogs, and 10,900 sheep a year ago.

The run of 10,000 cattle today carried about sufficient beef grades to meet requirements of killers. Trade reflected the stronger tendency that appeared late Tuesday, and the market was better than the low point Monday. The bulk of the offerings were short-fed steers that brought \$11@12.50, and a few loads at \$13@15.50. Cows were fully steady at a price range of \$5.50@12.25, and heifers \$7.50@13.50. Bulls were higher. Canner grades sold at \$5@6, and fed grades brought \$6.25@9.50. Prime grades would bring \$10 or better. Veal calves were quoted strong.

Chicago quoted hog prices 15@25c lower, and because of that decline the market here started 10@15c lower. However, packers started active operations and in a short time prices were fully steady and closing quotations were strong. The top price was \$14.65, and the bulk of the offerings sold at \$14.30@14.55. In the three days this week receipts were 60,500, an increase over last week, though materially short of a year ago.

Demand for sheep and lambs continued urgent with prices firm. A good many pea-fed lambs from Colorado sold at \$18.25@18.50, and native lambs brought \$17.75@18.40. The market is at the high point of the season. Fat ewes are quoted at \$10@11, wethers \$11@12, and yearlings \$14@15. Five decks of 60-pound Nebraska feeding lambs sold Tuesday at \$16.40.

## OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., Jan. 7, 1920.

Receipts of fat cattle have been somewhat disappointing this week but this has been due to inadequate railroad facilities and not to any lack of desire on the part of the country to ship. As a general thing the demand from the packers has been healthy and trend of values upward, the advance for the first half of the week amounting to 25@40c on both beef steers and cow stuff. Good 1,200 to 1,350 pound beeves are selling at \$13.00@14.50 and on up, fair kinds going largely at \$11.00@13.00 and the warmed up and short steers bringing from \$10.50 down. Cows and heifers are selling at a range of \$5.50@12.50, fair to good butcher and beef stock largely around \$9.00@10.50. Veal calves have held fully steady at \$10.00@14.50 and the same holds true as to bulls, stags, etc., at \$6.00@11.00.

Hogs are coming to market more freely than recently and quality of the offerings has been exceptionally good of late. Demand has broadened so that both shippers and packers are taking the offerings freely at prices that have shown a strong upward tendency and compared with a week ago the market is all of 50@60c higher. Quality is the main consideration with buyers and weight cuts little figure at this time, both heavy and light weights selling both at the top and the bottom of the list. With 14,000 hogs here today the market was steady to 10c higher. Tops brought \$14.55 as against \$14.10 last Wednesday and bulk of the trading was at \$14.10@14.40 against \$13.80@14.00 a week ago.

Hardly enough sheep and lambs have been received this week to meet the strong demand from both packers and feeder buyers and prices are anywhere from 50c to \$1.00 higher than a week ago. Interest has centered chiefly in the lambs and since the recent advance many feeders have realized handsome profits. Best fat lambs are selling around \$17.75@18.25 and feeder buyers are paying as high as \$16.65 for fleshy stuff to go to the country. Aged stock of all kinds has also sold to excellent advantage, good to choice ewes selling up to \$10.00@10.50.

# ICE AND REFRIGERATION

## ICE NOTES.

The Glendale Ice Co., Moundsdale, W. Va., will erect a cold storage plant.

Taylor & Co. have established a cold storage plant at Clarksburg, W. Va.

The Paris Ice Co. will shortly build an addition to its plant located at Paris, Ky. Stahl & Hoffman, Wheeling, W. Va., contemplate the installation of a refrigerating plant.

The Lagrange Ice & Fuel Co., Lagrange, Ga., will shortly construct an addition to its plant.

The municipality of Lake City, Fla., contemplates the enlargement of its cold storage house at that city.

The A. D. DeLand Co. have purchased the cold storage warehouse of A. D. Eldridge at Neenah, Wis.

The Texas Ice Co., Beaumont, Tex., plans to erect additions enabling it to double its present capacity.

The Gonzales Ice & Refrigeration Co., Gonzales, Tex., will remodel its plant shortly and increase its ice making capacity.

The Kingston Ice Mfg. Co. has incorporated at Kingston, N. C., with a capital of \$100,000. C. E. Rosemand is named as principal.

Beasley & Cochran have purchased the local ice plant at Huntington, Tenn. They will make improvements to the extent of \$4,000.

The Selma Creamery & Ice Co. propose the erection, shortly, of an addition to their ice plant at Selma, Ala.

The Grocers' Ice & Cold Storage Co., Louisville, Ky., plan the construction of a two-story addition to their plant.

The Winchester Cold Storage Co., Winchester, Va., will erect a 6-story building for storing grain, to have a 275,000-bu. capacity.

C. H. Wilson has purchased an established ice plant at Wheeling, W. Va., which he will remodel and equip with new machinery.

The San Benito Bonded Warehouse, San Benito, Tex., will issue \$75,000 in bonds which will be utilized to defray the expense of erecting a pre-cooler and ice plant.

The San Fernando Valley Ice & Cold Storage Co., San Fernando, Cal., contemplates the construction of a cold storage plant to cost approximately \$100,000. The site selected is half way between Van Nuys and San Fernando.

## WHY THE PACKERS SETTLED.

(Continued from page 20.)

face up, and our records and methods and operations are open for the closest investigation.

## What It Is Not.

"The scope of this settlement possibly

can be stated best in the first instance by saying what the settlement is not. Some newspapers have carried headlines to the effect that 'The Packers Are Forced to Dissolve Meat Trust' and 'Packers' Combine Smashed.' This is not the case, for the very good reason that there was no 'meat trust' to 'dissolve' and there was no 'combine' to 'smash.' Nothing of this sort was involved in this settlement.

"Then again, the settlement is likened to certain leading cases which have arisen in this country under the Sherman anti-trust act, in which trials were had, guilt established and judgments of court taken. Some of these cases have been referred to publicly as 'unscrambling of eggs' and in some instances the public has felt that an egg omelet came out of the unscrambling.

"The cases are not parallel because in this case there will be no trial or adjudication, no 'unscrambling of eggs,' as the decree will be entered by consent of the parties. There will be no adjudication that we have violated any law, because we have violated no law either in fact or intent.

"There will be no change in the Morris corporate organization. We simply will dispose of our stock yards and terminal holdings and the so-called unrelated lines, under the decree of court. There is no central organization in the packing industry like there was in the cases above referred to.

## A Title That Is Misleading.

"The fact is that the so-called 'Big Five' are independent packing concerns in open and active competition with each other, buying their raw material and selling their finished product under the old law of supply and demand, and this settlement will not change this order of things in the least.

"The title 'Big Five' is inappropriate and misleading. There are many large packers besides the so-called 'Big Five.' For instance, there are two other packing companies, each of which has an annual business of almost \$200,000,000, and there are many other large packers. There are 287 packing concerns doing an interstate business, all in active competition with us, besides numberless local establishments which have the decided advantage in business competition of no government inspection.

"I do not wish to minimize the extent or scope of this adjustment, because it was a 'major operation,' involving very large investments and a very large volume of business.

## Terms of the Settlement.

"Now, as to what the settlement actually was. The fact is, there has been a vast amount of agitation and sentiment in this country the last few years because of allegations that the packers were building up a 'food monopoly.' Investigations and congressional hearings have been had, but nothing constructive resulted. There was no real foundation for the fear, but the fear did exist that there was danger

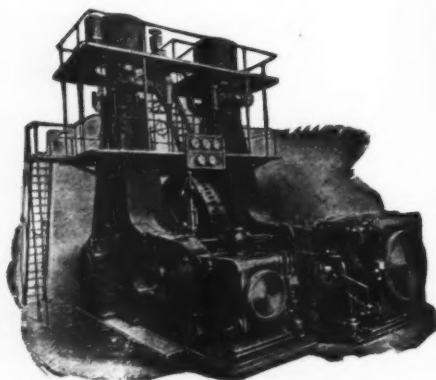
## REBUILT ICE MACHINES

One 5-ton open type Frick  
One 10-ton belted Newburg  
One 10-ton United  
One 10-ton Remington

One 3-ton Vilter  
One 2-ton Baker  
One 35-ton steam driven Vilter  
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These are thoroughly rebuilt and guaranteed the same as new, ready for immediate shipment with complete high pressure side.  
I have others of different makes that will be ready shortly.

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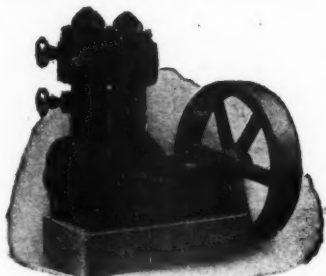
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Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.  
Detroit—Brennan Truck & Storage Co.

Havana—South Atlantic Commercial Co., Successors to Lindner & Hartman.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.  
Liverpool—Peter R. McQuile & Son.  
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—United Warehouse Co., Ltd.; C. Ben Thompson & Co., 505 Common St.  
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 106 William St.  
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co. Agency, First and Front Sts.

Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
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Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.  
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## MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION BETTER THAN ICE



When saving in operating cost and saving in foodstuffs are taken into consideration, the superiority of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION over refrigeration by ice is beyond comparison.

But any refrigerating plant to be a success and, therefore, profitable to its owner, must be properly designed and installed to meet existing conditions.

Refrigerating installations by the York Organization are based on over 30 years' experience in building refrigerating machinery exclusively.

From the standpoint of service, economical operation, low upkeep cost, and small amount of attention required, York Enclosed Refrigerating Machines are the best available.

Information and Prices on Application.

**YORK MANUFACTURING COMPANY** Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively **YORK, PA.**

## INSULATION MUST BE GOOD TO OBTAIN SATISFACTORY RESULTS

"AND YOU CAN'T BEAT CORK!"

THAS A FACK—BRACK an MACK

OUR BOOKLET WILL INTEREST YOU. WRITE US

**THE UNION INSULATING CO. Great Northern Building CHICAGO**

of the packers ultimately controlling the American table.

"In order to meet the views of the government in this period of reconstruction, unrest and uncertainty, and in response to this created public opinion, we agreed to give up all side lines or unrelated businesses, and particularly the handling of staple groceries, to refrain from going into the retail meat business (something we never did nor contemplated) and to sell, under approval of the court, our holdings in public stock yards, stock yards terminals and the market newspapers at the yards and to get out of public cold storage warehouses.

"This is to be accomplished by means of an injunctive decree, and as to these particular features the decree will fix these matters as 'tight as a drum.' These particular matters are forever disposed of

(Continued on page 41.)

**Codes** **CORN BELT PACKING CO.** **Cable**  
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**FLANAGAN'S PATENTED TEMPERATURE REGULATOR AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER FOR SMOKE HOUSES** prevents fires in Smoke Houses and automatically regulates the temperature and reduces materially the shrinkage of the products.

The **FLANAGAN TEMPERATURE REGULATOR AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER** sounds an alarm the instant the temperature of the Smoke House reaches a certain degree. If a spark ignites the soot and grease on the Smoke House walls, the apparatus starts automatically and extinguishes the blaze without the use of water, and with no damage to the products. In the Packing House of Messrs. J. J. Felin & Co., Philadelphia, this apparatus has upon seven different occasions either given warning of an overheated house, or prevented damage by fire.

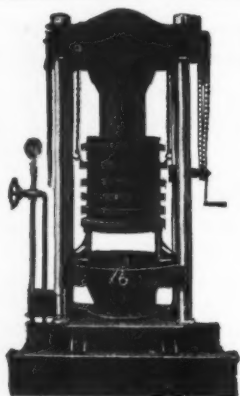
This apparatus has also reduced the Insurance on this particular plant ten per cent. Write for pamphlet giving detailed information and prices.

## Redfield Mechanical Company

Manufacturers Packing House Equipment

Western Distributors—327 South LaSalle Street, Chicago

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500 Ton H-P-M Hydraulic Curb Press

## Standard Equipment

The press room equipped with H-P-M Hydraulic Presses has the basic facilities for the largest yield of lard or grease on the lowest production cost basis. The principles of operation and the design and construction of

### H-P-M Hydraulic Lard and Tankage Presses

insure highest class results and reliable service. The line affords just the right size and type for every requirement from the largest packers and renderers in the world to the small butcher.

Leading Jobbers sell H-P-M Hydraulic Presses.

### The Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.

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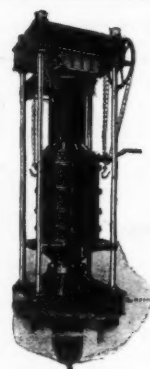
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Pittsburgh

Detroit

Cleveland

Suffern, N.Y.

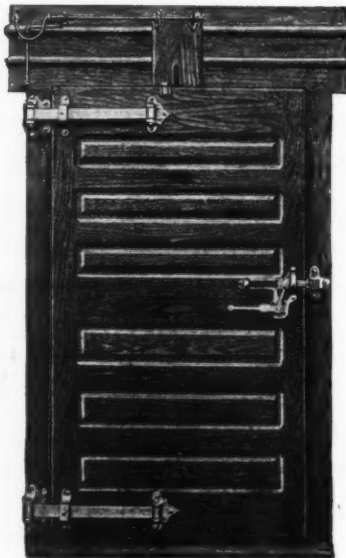


100 Ton Hydraulic Cracking Press

## Doors for Overhead Meat Rail

Indispensable for Packing Houses, Abattoirs and all plants where overhead rails are in use.

Durability, Simplicity and ease of operation of the Trap Device, with no springs, sliding or working parts or other delicate mechanism to wear out, break or rust, are notable features.



Open right—close tight

The pockets on each side of the track port are as thoroughly insulated as is the door itself, thus eliminating the necessity of the purchaser having to do this important work at his own expense before the doors are installed, as is frequently the case with other makes.

Write for new Catalog No. 9—contains a door for every purpose.

## Jamison Cold Storage Door Co.

Formerly Jones Cold Storage Door Company

HAGERSTOWN

MARYLAND, U. S. A.

**WHY THE PACKERS SETTLED.**

(Continued from page 39.)

in a much more effectual manner than any legislation that could be enacted. As a result of this adjustment there can never be any danger of these five packers ever controlling meat substitutes.

**Time Alone Will Tell the Effect.**

"As to the effect of this settlement time alone will tell. Our position always has been that the proper people to own and manage the stock yards are the people who are interested in the industry, instead of people who are interested in collecting dividends; also that in these public yards, where every one can sell or bid on livestock, it is of no consequence who owns the capital stock of the stock yards company, so far as the price paid for livestock is concerned.

"Livestock producers who have clamored for control of the stock yards will now be given the opportunity they have sought.

"Our position as to the unrelated lines has been that the elimination of competition would not reduce the high cost of living and that it is against the genius of our institutions to limit personal activities, to strike down initiative and private business ambition.

**Will Grocery Prices Come Down?**

"The wholesale grocers have made a vigorous and determined fight against the handling of groceries by the packers, even though our total wholesale grocery business aggregated less than 10 per cent of the whole, and if this fight was waged in the interest of the consumers, and not selfishly for the wholesale grocers themselves, then we may expect the prices of groceries to be reduced forthwith.

"One big fact stands out, and that is, that the profits the packers made in the handling of groceries ultimately went to reduce our overhead, allowed us to use our facilities 100 per cent, and entered into our final packinghouse profits, and if these profits are to be cut out, then it would seem to us that the producer must get less for his livestock or the consumer must pay more for his meat.

"If this settlement does not work out to the interest of the great mass of the people, then no one is to blame but the people themselves. We live in a democracy and each American citizen is a component part of that democracy. Public opinion is the final law in this country.

"If the people have encouraged a false and unjust fight against the packers, then the people are to blame. On the other hand, if the substantial citizens realized at the time that a fair fight was not being waged against the packers, then it was their solemn duty to create a just public opinion on this subject. We made this settlement because we felt that the people wanted it.

**Packers Cannot Now Be Blamed.**

"From now on we hope that the onus of the high cost of living will not be placed on our shoulders simply because we handle a food product. If this settlement tends to remove a cause, we should not be blamed for a continuance of a condition—should it continue to exist.

"If the producers find that this settlement is finally not in their interest, then

they are to blame, because it was the producers in the first instance who, in their meeting at El Paso in 1916, created a market committee which was directly responsible for the vicious and unfair propaganda that was launched in this country against the packing industry.

"We have some misgivings as to the effect of this settlement on our business in foreign countries. But if the export business is cut down and the producers of livestock and American labor suffer as a result thereof, then the producers must realize that they alone are to blame, because they started this whole thing.

"Although in the conduct of the businesses given up we were well within our legal rights and felt that we stood on sound, economic ground, still we felt that it was our duty to promote confidence, co-operation and stable conditions and to remove grounds for agitation and criticism. We simply met the government's views and contentions along big, broad, constructive lines, and we feel, therefore, that the packing industry in the future is entitled to fair treatment at the hands of the public.

**People Should Know the Facts.**

"In this connection, I desire to suggest that this is the proper time for the American people to realize that they have a direct and vital interest in the packing industry. It is very close to all the people. In the past this industry has been a football in politics. Packer baiting has been a popular sport and it appears that even this settlement is now seized upon and misrepresented by certain politicians to advance their own political ambitions.

"If the people really appreciated the difficult and delicate position which the packers occupy between the producers and the consumers, the producers always wanting a high price for the live meat animals, our raw material, while the consumers always want cheap meat, which is our finished product, they would begin to realize we must be treated fairly.

"There cannot be cheap meat on the table of the consumer when we pay high prices for the raw material. As it is, the producer gets 85 per cent of the sales price paid for the live meat animals.

**Day of Cheap Meat Gone Forever.**

"If the efficiency of the packing industry is cut down, or if the cost to manufacture and distribute is increased through a federal license law, then, necessarily, the producer must get less for his livestock or the consumer must pay more for his meat.

"The cost of live meat animals—of labor, taxes and of all supplies going into meat—has advanced tremendously in the last five years, hogs 150 per cent, cattle 60 per cent, labor 200 per cent and supplies 220 per cent. It must be realized by all fair and sensible people that the day of cheap meat is gone forever, and yet, with these increases in cost to us, the wholesale prices of meats have decreased 35 per cent since last spring.

"If the packers, as manufacturers and distributors, slaughter the animals and distribute the meat with efficiency and at a reasonable profit, then they have discharged a great duty to the people. They must pay a sufficiently high price

for the live meat animal to encourage production. On the other hand, they must sell the meat sufficiently low to encourage consumption.

**Can't Destroy Packers' Efficiency.**

"The efficiency of the packers must never be destroyed or materially impaired unless the public is prepared to pay the certain penalty. Rubber will stretch only so far and this industry can stand only so much strain. It cannot be kicked around politically in the future as it has been in the past. If the borrowing power of the packers ever is destroyed, the people inevitably will be faced with increased cost of meats.

"The future of the packing industry and the part it will play in the daily life of the nation depends entirely upon the attitude of the American people toward the industry itself. We are constantly between two great conflicting interests, the producer and the consumer, both having many votes, and, therefore, in the past, we have been the prey of designing politicians and time servers.

"It is up to the public to see that we get a square deal and in this the public is interested quite as much as the packers, and the sooner this is realized by the public the better it will be for everybody. It is high time for the thinking public in these days of radicalism to take a hand in this matter, if this vital industry is to be saved from the same expensive mess in which politics and inefficiency have placed the railroads.

**May Be a Dangerous Precedent.**

"Some of us were not in sympathy with this settlement not only because we regarded it as a dangerous precedent for American business, but also because, as our cause was just and meritorious, we felt the American people, who always do the right thing in the end, finally would see that this great industry was treated fairly and justly.

"The settlement has been made. Whether wise or not, the motives back of it were patriotic, and, whether our judgment approves or disapproves of this settlement, it is now the patriotic duty of every one to stand back of this settlement in good faith and give the new plan of operation a fair, square deal."

**COMMENT ON COMMISSION PLAN.**

The following statement was issued by Armour & Company as a comment on the proposal to establish a commission government for the meat packing industry:

"It is absurd to suggest that the meat packing industry needs a commission to regulate its operations. The country has had enough of this government-by-commission business. The sooner we get back to normal methods of doing business, the sooner we will have reason to hope for normal price levels. This proposed legislation is based upon a misconception as to the needs of the industry and as to the effect such regulation would have upon the stockraising business. It would accomplish no good and simply add to the burdens already placed upon the packing business.

"We were hopeful that what the meat packers had done within the last sixty days, in response to governmental and public influence, would be sufficient to satisfy the most radical elements, and we regret this additional proposal, which is as unwarranted as it is unnecessary."

# Chicago Section

A. C. Dean, joint managing director of the Swift Beef Company of England, was in Chicago this week.

Board of Trade memberships last week sold at \$16,500 each, net to the buyer, including dues paid for this year.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef for the week ending Saturday, January 3, 1920, averaged \$14.70 per cwt., ranging from \$9.00 to \$27.00 per cwt.

Chicago achieved a new record for live-stock receipts, totaling 18,215,603 head, for the year 1919, which was 436,168 larger than in 1918, and 3,523,941 larger than the combined total for 1917.

Visitors to Chicago this week included W. H. Gehrman, Kohrs Packing Company, Davenport, Ia., and Ferdinand Dryfus, Dryfus Packing & Provision Company, Lafayette, Ind.

George A. Hormel, president of Geo. A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn., left this week with Mrs. Hormel for Beverly Hills, California, where they will spend the winter months.

Walter H. Miller, Jr., who designed and supervised the building of the Miller & Hart plant at the Yards, is busy pushing plans for the work on the new abattoir adjoining this plant, which it is expected will be ready for operation in the spring.

The board of directors of the American Provision Export Company held a meeting at the company's offices in Chicago this week, which was attended by S. T. Nash of Cleveland, A. L. Eberhart of Austin, Minn., and others active in this organization.

Samuel T. Nash, president of the Cleveland Provision Company, Cleveland, O.; James G. Cownie, of the Jacob Dold Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; and Al Eberhart, of Geo. A. Hormel & Company, Austin, Minn., were three pork packing experts who visited Chicago this week.

William B. Swift, son of L. F. Swift, is the latest packinghouse scion to begin in the business at the Yards. He started in this week as a clerk at the Yards. He was an ensign in the Naval Aviation Corps during the war, and his book on "Flying Officers of the U. S. N.," just published, is regarded as the authority on this subject.

Leslie F. Gates, of Lamson Bros. & Company, was re-elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade this week without opposition. James J. Jones, who has been a director for six years, was elected vice-president, having no opposition. The five directors elected for three-year terms were: Joseph Simons, W. E. Hudson, Edward D. McDougal, Edwin A. Doern and L. L. Winters. Charles H. Stone was elected to fill a vacancy for one year.

The Stock Yards Community Clearing House, at present representing Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson, Libby, Miller & Hart, and Boyd, Lunham & Company, announces the engagement of Walter F. Mac-

Neill as business manager. Mr. MacNeill is widely known for his promotional Americanization work in connection with the Chicago Association of Commerce, and for his activities in connection with the Union League Club. He brings to his new task an experience, ability, and a vision that promises a program of exceptional interest and value to the district served by the clearing house. The purpose of the Stock Yards Clearing House is to promote the welfare of the families of employees working in this community.

## CANADIAN PACKER IN CHICAGO.

T. F. Matthews, president of the Canadian Packing Co., Ltd., of Toronto, was in Chicago this week on business connected with the activities of his concern, which is one of the most prominent in Canada, and was formerly known as the Matthews-Blackwell Company. Mr. Matthews says that Canadian packers are struggling with difficulties due to a marked shortage in the Canadian hog supply, both East and West. Canada did more than her share per capita in supplying meats to the Allies during the war, and present feeding conditions have made hog production unattractive to Canadian farmers. Cost of feed-stuffs has been higher than ever because of foreign exchange, values being deter-

mined by American prices, and Canadian exchange being even below that of this country. The prospect for hog production in Canada during the coming year does not appear especially bright. Canadian packers are holding their own, however, and the reputation of Canadian meats abroad continues to be of the very best.

## CHICAGO FAIR PRICE MEAT LIST.

The latest "fair price" list issued by Major A. A. Sprague, chairman of the Illinois Fair Price Commission, quotes what he considers fair retail selling prices of meats, etc., based on specified wholesale prices and allowed margins as follows:

		Wholesale.	Margin.	Retail.
Fresh pork, loins	20	@25	.08	28 @33
Fresh pork, chops, ends	20	@25	.07	27 @32
Fresh pork, chops, mid.	20	@25	.12	32 @37
Fresh pork, ribs	16	@21	.05	21 @26
Fresh pork, shoulders,				
10-12 avg.	18	@22	.07	25 @29
Smoked fancy hams,				
12-14 avg.	28	@32½	.07	35 @39½
Smoked fancy bacon,				
4-6 avg.	41	@47½	.08	49 @55½
Smoked fancy bacon,				
6-8 avg.	39	@45	.08	47 @53
Smoked standard hams,				
12-14 avg.	26	@31½	.07	33 @38½
Smoked standard bacon,				
10-12 avg.	30	@35	.08	38 @43
Smoked picnic hams,				
4-6 avg.	20	@25	.06	26 @31
Lard, raw leaf	22	@24½	.06	28 @30½
Lard, standard	25	@27½	.06	31 @33½
Lard, compound	24	@26	.06	30 @32

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**U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION**

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CHICAGO**

## Thomson & Taylor Spice Company

*Recleaned Whole and Ground*

*Spices for Meat Packers*

**CHICAGO**

**ILLINOIS**

**Watch Page 57 for Business Chances**

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 29.....	27,116	2,763	60,290	32,743
Tuesday, Dec. 30.....	15,588	4,103	58,993	23,852
Wednesday, Dec. 31.....	4,404	877	17,527	8,343
Thursday, Jan. 1.....	8,338	2,915	40,109	14,186
Friday, Jan. 2.....	5,441	1,086	35,562	10,690
Saturday, Jan. 3.....	1,298	349	14,393	2,273
Total last week.....	62,185	12,033	226,754	92,087
Previous week.....	43,135	8,497	198,052	71,816
Year ago.....	49,209	5,381	92,245	50,283
Two years ago.....	26,324	2,042	45,085	18,533

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 29.....	6,196	299	13,723	4,966
Tuesday, Dec. 30.....	6,211	380	7,822	3,867
Wednesday, Dec. 31.....	7,063	284	8,427	8,244
Thursday, Jan. 1.....	3,489	175	5,442	2,207
Friday, Jan. 2.....	3,102	158	8,063	4,044
Saturday, Jan. 3.....	213	51	5,059	292
Total last week.....	26,384	1,347	48,537	23,620
Previous week.....	18,474	1,269	31,244	15,280
Year ago.....	8,956	563	8,738	4,734
Two years ago.....	3,602	213	5,330	3,082

Total receipts at Chicago for week to Jan. 3, 1920:

	1919.	1918.
Cattle.....	1,157,215	980,153
Hogs.....	1,075,662	969,161
Sheep.....	1,295,777	1,189,141

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	1919.	1918.
This week.....	720,000	689,000
Previous week.....	858,000	622,000
Corresponding week, 1919.....	684,000	684,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	1,055,000	872,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	629,000	584,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	756,000	557,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	179,000	571,000	229,000
Previous week.....	131,000	543,000	160,000
1919.....	223,000	583,000	172,000
1918.....	194,000	470,000	172,000
1917.....	175,000	553,000	162,000
1916.....	162,000	834,000	213,000
1915.....	161,000	656,000	271,000
1914.....	142,000	495,000	287,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for week to

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	12,700	78,699	14,800
Week ago.....	13,299	55,100	19,000
Year ago.....	12,800	116,000	16,700

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending

	Jan. 3:
Armour & Co.....	20,300
Anglo-American.....	13,200
Swift & Co.....	23,300
Hammond & Co.....	14,300
Morris & Co.....	17,500
Wilson & Co.....	19,400
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	9,200
Western Packing Co.....	15,100
Roberts & Drake.....	6,500
Miller & Hart.....	6,700
Independent Packing Co.....	4,200
Brennan Packing Co.....	4,700
William Davies Co.....	9,800
Others.....	17,000
Total.....	181,200
Previous week.....	176,500

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Jan. 3.....	\$14.25	\$14.25	\$10.00	\$18.00
Previous week.....	13.90	13.52	10.10	17.70
Cor. week, 1919.....	16.10	17.74	10.10	15.80
Cor. week, 1918.....	11.85	16.40	15.90	16.85
Cor. week, 1917.....	9.85	10.20	9.80	13.30
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.45	6.90	6.65	9.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.35	7.15	5.85	8.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.45	8.20	5.50	8.15
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.00	7.43	5.25	8.70
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.00	6.53	4.55	6.80

## CATTLE.

Prime heavy steers.....	\$17.50@19.25
Good to choice steers.....	15.50@17.50
Medium to good steers.....	12.00@15.25
Fair to medium steers.....	11.50@13.50
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.00@18.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@12.75

Good to prime cows.....	10.00@13.10
Fair to fine heifers.....	11.00@13.25
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@10.50
Canners.....	5.00@5.75
Cutlers.....	5.90@8.75
Bologna bulls.....	7.75@8.75
Butcher bulls.....	8.00@11.50
Veal calves.....	17.00@18.35

## HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$14.50@14.75
Medium weight butchers.....	14.50@14.70
Heavy weight butchers, 270-350 pounds.....	14.40@14.65
Fair to fancy light.....	14.35@14.75
Mixed packing.....	14.25@14.55
Heavy packing.....	14.25@14.50
Rough packing.....	14.00@14.20
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.50@14.25
Stags (subject to 80 pounds dockage).....	12.25@14.00

## SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.....	\$12.25@16.25
Fed western lambs.....	17.25@19.25
Native lambs.....	17.00@19.15
Feeding lambs.....	12.00@15.50
Wethers.....	9.00@12.00
Bucks.....	6.25@10.00
Western ewes.....	8.75@11.00

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	\$37.25	\$37.35	\$37.15	\$37.25
May.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	23.55	23.65	23.35	23.37
May.....	24.67	24.75	24.37	24.42

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.30	19.30	19.05	19.05
May.....	19.97	20.05	19.80	19.80

MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50
May.....	37.50	37.90	37.50	37.90

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	23.65	23.85	23.65	23.85
May.....	24.75	24.97½	24.70	24.95
July.....	25.05	25.05	25.05	25.05

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	20.20	20.25	20.15	20.25
May.....	20.20	20.25	20.15	20.25
July.....	20.35	20.35	20.35	20.35

TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
May.....	38.00	38.00	37.70	37.70

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	23.57½	23.70	23.52½	23.70
May.....	24.70-62½	24.95	24.60	24.75
July.....	25.25	25.25	24.85	24.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	20.25-15	20.27½	20.15	20.30
May.....	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55
July.....	20.55	20.55	20.55	20.55

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 7, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
May.....	38.00	38.50	37.90	38.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	23.67½	23.75	23.60	23.70
May.....	24.70-80	24.80	24.60	24.70
July.....	24.95	24.95	24.95	24.95

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.40	19.40	19.40	19.40
May.....	20.25	20.35	20.20	20.30
July.....	20.45	20.45	20.45	20.45

THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00
May.....	38.00	38.20	38.00	38.20

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	23.75	23.92	23.72	23.95
May.....	24.85-75	24.95	24.67	24.95
July.....	24.97	25.15	24.97	25.15

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.55	19.55	19.55	19.55
May.....	20.30	20.50	20.35	20.47
July.....	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.70

FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	37.50	39.00	37.50	39.00
May.....	39.00	40.00	38.55	39.10

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	24.10-05	24.55	23.97	24.45
May.....	24.10-05	25.60	24.95	25.45
July.....	25.35	25.90	25.27	25.75

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January.....	19.75	20.00	19.75	19.95
May.....	20.60	21.00	20.57	20.85
July.....	20.85	21.30	20.85	21.25

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

## Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	35	@45
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	40	@50
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	50	@60
Native Pot Roasts.....	28	@35
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	25	@30
Beef Stew.....	18	@26
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	28	@32
Corned Rumps, Native.....	25	@30
Corned Ribs.....	20	@22
Corned Flanks.....	20	@22
Round Steaks.....	30	@38
Round Roasts.....	28	@35
Shoulder Roasts.....	28	@30
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	22	@25

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	35	@38
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	28	@32
Legs, fancy.....	35	@38
Stews.....	16	@22
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	30	@35
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	45	@50
Chops, French, each.....	18	@15

## Mutton.

Legs.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	14	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	24	@25
Hind Quarters.....	25	@28
Fore Quarters.....	18	@22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30	@35
Shoulder Chops.....	25	@28

## Pork.

Pork Loins.....	30	@32
Pork Chops.....	32	@35
Pork Shoulders.....	25	@28
Pork Tenderloins.....	55	@60
Pork Butts.....	25	@30
Spare Ribs.....	20	@22
Hocks.....	20	@20
Pigs' Heads.....	15	@15
Leaf Lard.....	15	@32

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25	@32
Fore Quarters.....	17	@20
Legs.....	30	@35
Breasts.....	25	@28
Shoulders.....	25	@28
Cutlets.....	45	@45
Rib and Loin Chops.....	35	@40

## Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	22	@22
Tallow.....	44	@44
Bones, per cwt.....	75	@75
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	71	@71
Calfskins, under 8 lbs.....	75	@75
Kips.....	51	@51

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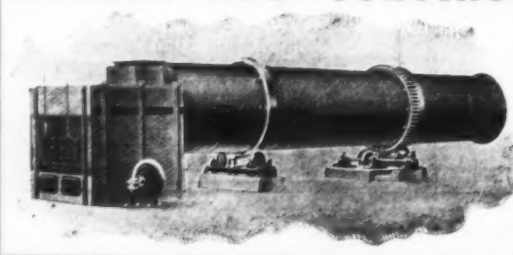
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Watch Page 57  
for  
Business Chances

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	25	@26
Good native steers	23	@24
Medium steers	21	@22
Heifers, good	15	@18
Cows	11	@14
Hind quarters, choice		@33
Fore quarters, choice		@19

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1	55	@55
Steer Loins, No. 2	23	@24
Cow Loins	10	@25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	70	@70
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	59	@59
Cow Short Loins	22	@33
Steer Loin Ends (hls)	32	@32
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	30	@30
Cow Loin Ends (hls)	18	@18
Steer Ribs, No. 1	40	@40
Steer Ribs, No. 2	35	@35
Cow Ribs, No. 1	25	@25
Cow Ribs, No. 2	21	@21
Cow Ribs, No. 3	16	@16
Steer Rounds, No. 1	20	@20
Steer Rounds, No. 2	17	@17
Cow Rounds	13	@13
Chucks, No. 1	17	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 2	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Cow Chucks	10	@10
Steer Plates	14	@14
Medium Plates	12 1/2	@12 1/2
Briskets, No. 1	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	14 1/2	@14 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	11 1/2	@11 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	8	@9 1/2
Fore Shanks	8	@8
Hind Shanks	7	@8
Rolls		@18
Strip Loins, No. 1	18	@18
Strip Loins, No. 2	20	@20
Strip Loins, No. 3	14	@14
Strip Butts, No. 1	30	@30
Strip Butts, No. 2	26	@26
Strip Butts, No. 3	23	@23
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	50	@50
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	55	@55
Rump Butts	18	@18
Flank Steaks	22	@25
Boneless Chucks	10	@11
Shoulder Cuts	17	@17
Hanging Tenderloins	12	@12
Trimnings	7 1/2	@7 1/2

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	9	@10
Hearts	8	@9
Tongues		@23
Sweetbreads	38	@40
Ox-Tail, per lb.	9	@10
Fresh Tripe, plain		@6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.		@7 1/2
Livers	6 1/2	@8
Kidneys, per lb.	3 1/2	@4 1/2

## Veal.

Choice Carcass	28	@29
Good Carcass	25	@27
Heavy Carcass	16	@20
Saddles	28	@30
Good Racks		@18
Medium Racks		@12

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	10	@10
Sweetbreads	50	@55
Calf Livers	37	@38

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs	30	@30
Medium Lambs	29	@29
Common Lambs	16	@16
Choice Saddles	36	@36
Choice Fores	24	@24
Medium Fores	22	@22
Lamb Ribs, per lb.	10	@10
Lamb Tongues, each	20	@20
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25	@28

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	15	@15
Light Sheep	16	@16
Light Saddles	18	@18
Light Fores	12	@12
Mutton Legs	25	@25
Mutton Loins	25	@25
Mutton Steaks	9	@9
Sheep Tongues, each	18	@18
Sheep Heads, each	15	@15

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	25	@25
Pork Loins	25	@25
Leaf Lard	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Tenderloins	41	@41
Spare Ribs	19	@19
Butts	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Hocks	16	@16
Trimnings	15	@15
Extra Lean Trimnings	13	@13
Tails	13	@13
Snouts	11	@11
Pigs' Feet	7 1/2	@7 1/2
Pigs' Heads	12	@12
Blade Bones	9	@9
Blade Meat	16	@16
Cheek Meat	13	@13
Hog Livers, per lb.	4 1/2	@5
Neck Bones	6	@6
Skinned Shoulders	19	@19
Pork Hearts	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7	@7
Pork Tongues	26	@26
Slip Bones	9	@9
Tail Bones	10	@10
Brains	8 1/2	@10
Back-fat	24	@24
Hams	28	@28
Calas	21	@21
Bellies	31	@31

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	15 1/2	@15 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	16 1/2	@16 1/2

Choice Bologna	17 1/2	@17 1/2
Frankfurters	21 1/2	@21 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	19 1/2	@19 1/2
Tongue and blood	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Minced Sausage	18 1/2	@18 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage	18	@18
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	22	@22
Special Compressed Sausage		@22
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	20 1/2	@20 1/2
Oxford Lean Butts	40 1/2	@40 1/2
Polish Sausage	18	@18
Garlic Sausage	18 1/2	@18 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	26	@26
Country Fresh Sausage	19	@19
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	23	@23
Pork Sausage, short link	22	@22
Boneless lean butts in casings	21	@21
Luncheon Roll	21	@21
Delicatessen Loaf		@21
Jellied Roll		@21

## Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	39	@39
Beef Casing Salami	50	@50
Italian Salami (new goods)	39	@39
Capri	39	@39
Holsteiner	42	@42
Peppetoni, long links	32	@32
Farmer	50	@50
Cervelat	48	@48
Genoa		@48

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.40	@2.40
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/2	4.00	@14.00
Pork, link, kits	2.76	@2.76
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.60	@16.10
Polish Sausage, kits	2.46	@2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.48	@14.30
Frankfurts, kits	3.00	@3.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	5.00	@17.50
Blood Sausage, kits	3.35	@3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	5.50	@19.25
Liver Sausage, kits	2.50	@2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.30	@11.55
Head Cheese, kits	2.40	@2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	4.00	@14.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	18.50	@18.50
Pickled Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	17.25	@17.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	19.00	@19.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels		@19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels		@19.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	70.50	@70.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2	No. 1	No. 2	No. 6
Corned beef, Per doz.	\$3.50	\$3.50	\$6.75	\$20.00
Roast beef	3.50	6.75	20.00	
Roast mutton	3.75	7.25	25.00	
Sliced dried beef	\$1.85	2.68	4.05	47.00
Ox tongue, whole	3.65	6.25	11.00	43.50
Luncheon tongue	1.15	2.50	5.75	
Corned beef hash				
Hamburger steak with onions	1.35	3.00	6.00	
Vienna style sausage	1.25	2.25	5.00	
Luncheon sausage	1.30			
Breakfast sausage	2.25	4.50		
Veal loaf, med. size			2.25	

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	31.50	@31.50
Plate Beef	27.00	@27.00
Prime Mess Beef		@27.00
Mess Beef		@27.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)		@27.00
Rump Butts	28.00	@28.00
Mess Pork	46.00	@46.00
Clear Fat Backs	49.00	@49.00
Family Fat Backs	47.00	@47.00
Bean Pork	39.00	@39.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	27 1/2	@27 1/2
Pure Lard	26 1/2	@26 1/2
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	23 1/2	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	25 1/2	@25 1/2
Barrels, 1/2c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4c. to 1c. over tierces.		

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	37	@37
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	38	@38
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 1/2 lbs.	37 1/2	@37 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	27	@27
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	28	@28

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	21.75	@21.75
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	22.00	@22.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	21.25	@21.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	20.75	@20.75
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	21.50	@21.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	22.50	@22.50
Extra Short Ribs	21.00	@21.00
Extra Short Ribs	21.00	@21.00
Butts	18.50	@18.50

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	30 1/2	@30 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	21 1/2	@21 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	24 1/2	@24 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	45 1/2	@45 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	29 1/2	@29 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	34 1/2	@34 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	29 1/2	@29 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	40 1/2	@40 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	45 1/2	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	43 1/2	@43 1/2
Skinned Botter Hams	44	@44

Regular Boiled Hams	43	@43
Boiled Calas	43 1/2	@43 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	44	@44
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	33	@33

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set.	18	@18
Beef Export Rounds	23	@23
Beef Middles, per set.	23	@23
Beef Bungs, per piece.	20	@20
Beef Weasands	8 1/2	@8 1/2
Beef Bladders, medium	50	@50
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	50	@50
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	1.20	@1.20
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	1.80	@1.80
Hog Middles, per set.	25	@25
Hog Bungs, export	24	@24
Hog Bungs, large	17	@17
Hog Bungs, medium	17	@17
Hog Bungs, narrow	17	@17
Hog Stomachs, per piece	10	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings	9	@9
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	9	@9
Imported medium Sheep Casings	9	@9

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit	7.00	@7.00
Hoof Meal, per unit	8.80	@8.80
Concentrated Tankage, ground	6.50	@6.50
Ground Tankage, 11%	7.00	@7.15
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%	6.75	@6.85
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%	6.40	@6.60
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	50.00	@52.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton	42.50	@45.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton	35.00	@40.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton	245.00	@250.00
Horns, black, per ton	65.00	@70.00
Horns, striped, per ton	65.00	@70.00
Horns, white, per ton	75.00	@80.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton	100.00	@110.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton	90.00	@100.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton	90.00	@100.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton	80.00	@90.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton	135.00	@140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton	100.00	@125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles	35.00	@60.00

## LARD.

Prime steam, cash	23.92 1/2	@23.92 1/2
Prime steam, loose	22.92 1/2	@22.92 1/2
Leaf	22.25	@22.25
Compound	25.00	@25.00
Neutral lard	26.25	@26.50

## STEARINES.

Prime oleo	21	@22
Tallow	18 1/2	@19
Grease, yellow	16	@16 1/2
Grease, A white, loose	18 1/2	@18 1/2

## OILS.

Oleo, Oil, extra	29	@30
Oleo Oil, No. 2	27	@28
Oleo, stock	22	@24
Linseed, loose, per gal	22	@24
Corn oil, loose	18 1/2	@19
Soya bean-oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	17 1/2	@18

## TALLOW.

Edible	19 1/2	@20
Choice country	18 1/2	@19
Packers' prime, loose	18 1/2	@19
Packers, No. 1, loose	17	@17 1/2
Packers, No. 2	14	@14 1/2

## GREASES.

White, choice	18	@18 1/2
White, "A"	17 1/2	@17 1/2
White, "B"	16 1/2	@16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	12 1/2	@13
Crackling	14 1/2	@15
House	13 1/2	@14
Yellow	13 1/2	@14
Brown	14	@14 1/2
Pigs, foot grease	21	@22
Garbage, grease, loose	11	@11 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	14 1/2	@15
Glycerine, dynamite	24	@25
Glycerine, crude soap	16	@16 1/2
Glycerine, candle	nom.	17 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	23	@23
P. S. Y., soap grade	27	@27



# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Financial Standing Misrepresented by Mercantile Agency

By Elton J. Buckley.

Since every business man has or should have a commercial rating, I am assuming that everybody will be interested in the discussion of the case submitted to me in the following letter:

\_\_\_\_\_, Maryland.  
I have been in business at the above address for several years, and always believed I had good credit and a good mercantile rating. I use the service of the \_\_\_\_\_ Agency, though formerly I used that of the \_\_\_\_\_ Agency. Naturally since I dropped the \_\_\_\_\_ service, I have not seen their rating books recently, and was horrified to find the other day that they were giving me a rating of only third credit and no capital whatever. The \_\_\_\_\_ Agency, whose service I am now taking, gives me a rating of \$75,000 to \$100,000, No. 1 credit. This is not too high, as I can show by a statement at any time.

The \_\_\_\_\_ Agency formerly gave me a much better rating than now and nothing has occurred to rob me of it, except that I have stopped their service. Have they a right to blackball me in that way? I have writtinen to them, but have received no reply. I do not remember what my rating formerly was with the \_\_\_\_\_ people, but it was much better than now. The rating they give me now (no capital and third-rate credit) is much worse than I deserve, and I am afraid it will injure my credit, though it has not had that effect as yet, so far as I can tell. I desire, however, to stand well in both books, and desire you to tell me whether I have any redress. C. W.

#### Can You Compel a Good Rating?

The question is, therefore: can a business man compel a mercantile agency to give him as good a commercial rating as he deserves? The answer is no, but he can compel it to give him either as good a report as he deserves, or give him none. A mercantile agency cannot be compelled to give anybody a rating, but if it does give him one it can be compelled to make it truthful.

Naturally, there is a rather wide field for discretion in such cases. For instance, suppose a merchant shows net assets aggregating \$20,000; that is, aggregating that sum on paper. This statement is furnished a mercantile agency as a basis for credit. An agency is perfectly within its legal rights if it forms an honest opinion that the assets aren't worth the owner's idea of them, and therefore rates him at \$10,000 to \$15,000. He has no redress in such a case.

But there is a point beyond which discretion cannot go. Take the question of credit. If a merchant always pays promptly, and everybody with whom he deals says so, a mercantile agency could not legally give him second or third credit, and if it does he can sue it for libel.

And on the question of capital, if a merchant actually has \$15,000 of net cash invested in his business, no mercantile

agency could legally rate him as having no capital.

If the writer of the above letter can show a capital of anything like \$75,000 or \$100,000, and a good credit record, he has a perfectly good action against the agency which rated him no capital and third credit. And if he can show that the only reason for such a rating was the fact that he had stopped using the agency's service, the court will instruct the jury that tries the case that it is their duty to make the damage verdict so high as to punish the agency for what it did.

What is the offense of the mercantile agency which did such a thing? Libel. The following, which is right on the point, is from a leading case:

A publication which imputes an unwillingness or refusal to pay just debts is libelous per se, as tending to destroy the party's reputation for integrity and fair dealing. So it is generally held libelous per se to publish or cause to be published one's name as a delinquent debtor or as one unworthy of financial credit.

A mercantile agency, being in a sense a public utility, is allowed a certain amount of latitude in these cases, provided it acts in good faith. This is called privilege. Privilege does not extend, however, to cases where an agency publishes a man's rating in a book for general circulation. It applies only to cases where a subscriber of the agency asks confidentially for credit information about somebody, and is given it confidentially.

Where an agency adversely misrepresents a man's financial standing, he can recover damages from it, even if he cannot show that he sustained any. The law allows him to collect some damages on the theory that some damages are certain to follow such a misrepresentation.

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#### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Gordon Block has opened a shop at Ashland, Neb.

B. C. Stickle has opened a market at Madison, Wis.

J. W. Pfeffer opened a meat market at St. Charles, Minn.

Keinner & Brown will shortly open a shop at Blair, Neb.

Gordon Block is about to open a butcher shop at Ashland, Neb.

L. T. Wandling has opened a meat market at Jacobson, Minn.

The City meat market has opened for business at Nowata, Okla.

Elmer Curry has engaged in the meat business at Primrose, Neb.

McCurt & Bogart have opened a meat shop at Williamsburg, Kas.

Richard Claussen will shortly open a meat market at Daykin, Neb.

Claude Howell has purchased the City meat market at Erick, Okla.

Philo Walbridge sold his shop to John Kelber at Crab Orchard, Neb.

The meat market of H. A. Gies has been destroyed by fire at Havre, Mont.

Carl Eichberger has purchased George A. Miller's market at Beloit, Wis.

William Bayne meat market sold out to Noble & Swanson at Aurora, Neb.

Ross Smith has opened the Star grocery and meat market at Weleetka, Okla.

Adam Stick purchased the shop of Wellington Katzman at Reading, Pa.

Hamilton, Biby & Co. are engaging in the meat business at Medford, Okla.

J. H. Dalderson & Son have engaged in the meat business at Clifton, Kas.

E. J. Becker meat market has been sold to Livingston & Co. at Atkinson, Neb.

Bohoney Bros. have purchased the shop of C. J. Mara at Prairie du Chien, Wis.

Tom Powell has purchased the butcher shop of C. McConnell at Huntley, Neb.

The meat market of Wm. Herm at Hettinger, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

J. P. Gardell and R. A. Atkin have opened a new meat market at Minatare, Neb.

A new meat market will be opened shortly by a Mr. Zulsdorf at Pillager, Minn.

Louis Kehoe has engaged in the meat business at Montrose, Mich., coming from Olivet.

J. C. McConnell has been succeeded in the meat business by Tom Powell at Huntley, Neb.

Francis Moore and Richard Parmer, Jr., have purchased H. O. Spring's market at Marion, O.

L. A. Saffer will make extensive improvements to his City meat market at Dustin, Okla.

G. A. Perkins has been succeeded in the meat business by W. H. Yocum at Bonner Springs, Kas.

Jack Overless has engaged in the meat business at 105 East Second street, Bartlesville, Okla.

C. E. Dodge has disposed of the Gem meat market at Shoshone, Ida., to F. M. Rugg of California.

Elmer Hoyt has purchased the meat business of his brother, R. C. Hoyt, at Junction City, Kas.

Hunt & Hester, of Beaver City, Neb., have purchased the meat market of Mr. Peterson at Axtell, Neb.

Frank Tonelli and M. E. Borsini will open shortly as the International Grocery & Market, at Beloit, Wis.

Thomas Powell has purchased the interest of Jas. McConnell in the McConnell meat market at Huntley, Neb.

John Fass has succeeded Franz Lesserman in the proprietorship of the latter's meat market at Talmage, Neb.

The Bartlesville meat market, of which J. P. Sutton is manager, is now located at 219 East Third, Bartlesville, Okla.

C. R. Wilson and O. Wilson have purchased the Colville meat market from C. F. Corbett and C. Vinge at Colville, Wash.

Idaho Falls, Ida.—J. A. Kramer and Carl Wolf have purchased the interest of Frank Hefley in the Peoples meat market at Idaho Falls, Ida.

**KENYON SUBSTITUTE BILL.**

(Continued from page 21.)

Following is a brief analysis of the measure:

**What the New Bill Contains.**

Section 3 of the bill provides for the creation of a Federal Live Stock Commission of three members, to be appointed by the President, and to hold office for terms of 5 years, with salaries fixed at \$10,000 each, a secretary at \$5,000, and a full staff of employees.

Section 5 provides for taking away from the Federal Trade Commission all authority over persons or firms covered by this bill. The Federal Live Stock Commission is given the same duties and powers as the Federal Trade Commission in enforcing the law. It is also given duties heretofore performed by the Bureau of Markets in investigating livestock supply, distribution, consumption, prices, etc., and is to furnish statistics to the public on these lines. Section 8 gives the Commission power to summon witnesses and call for books and records, etc.

Section 13 makes it unlawful for any packer to engage in any unfair practice, to apportion livestock supplies or meat products with other packers, or to do anything to monopolize the markets. It also forbids packers engaging in any other business than that of handling meat products "where the effect of such participation in such business may be substantially to lessen competition in such foodstuffs." Packers must not divide territory or sales, or otherwise combine to affect markets.

Section 14 compels all packers to dispose of all their stockyards interests within two years.

Section 16 gives the Commission authority to make any regulations it sees fit to control the handling of foodstuffs and commodities other than meat products by any packer, and may cause him to refrain from such business whenever it sees fit to do so.

Section 17 requires packers and others to keep books and make reports to the Commission in such form as it may prescribe, and gives agents of the Commission authority to enter packers' premises and inspect their books and records at any time.

Section 22 provides the manner in which a packer may appeal to the courts from an order of the Commission. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals is given exclusive jurisdiction to review the orders of the Commission on such appeals. Fines of from \$500 to \$10,000 are provided for any packer who violates an order.

**The So-Called "Voluntary" Registration.**

Section 26 provides for "voluntary registration of packers and stockyards." Instead of putting all packers and others under license, the bill proposes a voluntary form of registration. By applying for a certificate of registration to carry on business the packer or other applicant

must agree to abide by all the rules and regulations of the commission, on pain of having his certificate withdrawn. This section in full is as follows:

Sec. 26 (a) The Commission may, upon application by any individual, partnership, or corporation, issue to such applicant a certificate of registration to engage in or carry on, under this Act, the business, whether in interstate or foreign commerce, or both, of conducting or operating stockyards, or slaughtering livestock, or processing, preserving, or storing livestock products or perishable foodstuffs, provided that—

(1) The location, character, and extent of the grounds, buildings, and other facilities provided or to be provided by the applicant are found suitable and adequate for the proper conduct of the business sought to be registered; and

(2) The financial resources, credit, and standing of the applicant are sufficient to assure the safe conduct of the business; and

(3) The applicant agrees as a condition to the granting of the certificate of registration to comply with and abide by the provisions of this section and the rules, regulations, and orders made hereunder. The certificate shall not be assignable, except with the approval of the commission, and shall be valid for such period as may be prescribed in rules and regulations made by the commission.

**What the Packer Who Registers Must Do.**

(b) It shall be the duty of every registrant:

(1) To provide and maintain or secure, when necessary and practicable, adequate railroad connections with its place of business;

(2) To furnish the services and facilities of its business on fair and reasonable terms and without unjust discrimination to persons applying for such service and facilities; provided, that it shall set aside such portion of the facilities of its business, as determined by the commission, as may reasonably be necessary to accommodate small shippers and local patrons;

(3) To impose only such charges and rates as are reasonable for the service or facility afforded; foodstuffs received or

(4) To exercise such care of the livestock, livestock products, or perishable foodstuffs handled by it as may be necessary to prevent undue loss in connection therewith;

(5) To maintain sanitary conditions in the conduct of its business;

(6) To refrain from unfairly discriminatory or deceptive practices or devices in the conduct of its business;

(7) To keep complete and accurate accounts and records of its business and to submit reports when called for and in such form as may be prescribed by the commission; and

(8) Otherwise to conduct its business in such manner as may be prescribed in rules, regulations, and orders issued under this section by the commission to carry out the purposes hereof.

(c) Reports of registrants, when filed with the commission, shall be open to public inspection. The commission may from time to time cause inspections to be made of the places of business and operations of registrants to determine their compliance with the provisions of this section and the rules, regulations, and orders issued hereunder.

**Duties of the Commission.**

(d) It shall be the duty of the commission to—

(1) Prepare standardized plans and specifications for grounds, buildings, and

other facilities suitable for the business conducted or to be conducted by registrants, and to furnish such plans and specifications free of charge to such registrants or to applicants for certificates of registration who have given assurances of undertaking the construction and operation of such buildings and facilities;

(2) Furnish to registrants reports embodying existing knowledge concerning satisfactory and economical appliances and methods of food preservation by cold storage, freezing, cooking, and dehydration, or otherwise, and of all improvements in the art, and to detail persons experienced in such art to consult and advise with registrants;

(3) Cooperate with registrants in procuring for them adequate services by common carriers, by rail or otherwise, including provision for special cars needed in the proper transportation of livestock, livestock products, or perishable foodstuffs;

(4) Furnish to registrants all available information as to supplies of foodstuffs handled by such registrants and the location and movement and transportation costs of such foodstuffs;

(5) As far as practicable, when requested by any such registrant, provide for the inspection by agents of the commission of the livestock, livestock products, or perishable distributed by such registrant to determine the quality, quantity, of condition thereof, and for the issuance by such agents of certificates showing the results of such inspection; and in the conduct of such inspections to co-operate with duly authorized local authorities. Such certificates shall be accepted in the courts of the United States and of the states as prima facie evidence of the quality, quantity, or condition at the time and place of inspection of the livestock, livestock products, or perishable foodstuffs covered thereby.

(e) No registrant shall take title to any livestock, livestock products, or perishable foodstuffs handled by such registrant except under such conditions as may be prescribed in the rules, regulations, and orders issued under this section. The commission shall administer and enforce the provisions of this section and of all rules, regulations, and orders which it may issue hereunder.

(f) Any certificate of registration issued under this section may be suspended or revoked by the commission for any violation of this section or of any rule, regulation, or order issued hereunder, under such procedure as the commission may prescribe. Every person who shall forge, alter, counterfeit, or, without proper authority, use any certificate of registration issued under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

**Plan to Pool Refrigerator Cars.**

Section 27 refers to refrigerator cars, and requires all common carriers to furnish such cars to any applicant upon request in numbers sufficient to meet the reasonable needs of the applicant. All refrigerator cars must be owned by the railroads, and privately-owned cars cannot be hauled by the roads under this law, except on the condition that all such cars shall be at the disposal of any applicant upon reasonable request. Owners of private cars must make agreements with the railroads to this effect.

*Our Tongues Speak for us***BERNARD S. PINCUS**

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in BOLOGNA SAUSAGES, TONGUES, CORNED BEEF, SPICED BEEF, Etc.

Manufacturer of FINE BEEF SALAMI Under U. S. Government Inspection

222 North Delaware Avenue, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

# New York Section

Vice President Guy C. Shepard of the Cudahy Packing Co. was in New York last week.

W. A. Johns, manager of Swift & Company's Jersey City plant, was in Chicago this week.

L. M. Lester, of Swift & Company's beef department, Chicago, was in New York this week.

President F. L. Bisbee of the Joseph Stern & Son Co. has returned from a fortnight's visit to his old home in Chicago.

General Superintendent W. B. Farris of Morris & Co., and E. S. Waterbury, of the executive staff, were in New York last week.

D. I. Davis, the well-known packing house architect and engineer, now on the Swift staff, sailed last week for South America.

Terry M. Finn, packinghouse broker, of No. 90 Wall street, is on a visit in the West. He was married to Miss Anita Toland at Kansas City, Mo., on December 31st.

A. C. Dean, joint managing director of the Swift Beef Company of England, has been spending the holidays in this country, accompanied by Mrs. Dean. Mr. Dean was for many years head of Swift & Company's credit department in New York and has hosts of warm friends here.

C. S. Beatty, of Swift & Company's canned goods department, Central Office, returned to New York this week after spending two weeks' vacation in Topeka, Kansas.

The annual entertainment and ball of the East Side Branch, United Master Butchers of America, will take place at the Palm Garden in East 58th street on the night of Jan. 14.

V. D. Skipworth, vice-president of Wilson & Co., Chicago, E. B. Kitzinger of the purchasing department, and A. A. Dacey of the beef department, were visitors in New York this week.

Oscar Mayer & Company, the Chicago packers, opened their commodious new branch house quarters at 465 Greenwich street last week, where they are making a specialty of a full line of their famous canned meats.

Sam Grabenheimer, cattle buyer for Wilson & Company, from Kansas City, was in New York for the past ten days on business. Sam is surely one "genial gent," and knows all about cattle, not to mention cigars.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, January 3rd, 1920, on shipments sold, ranged from 12.51 cents to 22.00 cents per pound, and averaged 16.61 cents per pound.

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Jan. 8, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
<b>Fresh Beef—</b>				
Steers:				
Good	\$20.00@24.00	\$20.00@22.00	\$19.00@22.00	\$20.00@21.00
Medium	16.50@19.50	18.50@19.00	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00
Common	14.00@16.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@17.00
Cows:				
Good	16.00@17.50	15.50@16.50	16.00@.....	16.00@17.00
Medium	14.50@16.00	14.50@15.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@16.00
Common	12.50@14.00	13.50@14.00	12.50@14.00	13.00@15.00
Bulls:				
Good	.....@.....	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00	.....@.....
Medium	.....@.....	12.50@13.00	11.00@12.00	.....@.....
Common	9.50@10.50	12.00@13.00	10.00@10.50	10.00@11.00
<b>Fresh Lamb and Mutton:</b>				
Lambs:				
Choice	29.00@30.00	28.00@29.00	27.00@29.00	30.00@.....
Good	28.00@29.00	27.00@28.00	25.00@28.00	28.00@29.00
Medium	25.00@27.00	26.00@27.00	22.00@24.00	26.00@28.00
Common	22.00@25.00	22.00@24.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@25.00
Yearlings:				
Good	25.00@26.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Medium	23.00@25.00	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....
Mutton:				
Good	17.00@19.00	14.00@16.00	16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	15.00@16.50	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@17.00
Common	12.00@15.00	12.00@13.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@15.00
<b>Fresh Veal—</b>				
Choice	28.00@29.00	.....@.....	28.00@31.00	.....@.....
Good	26.00@28.00	.....@.....	26.00@28.00	22.00@24.00
Medium	24.50@26.00	14.00@16.00	22.00@24.00	18.00@20.00
Common	21.00@24.00	10.00@13.00	17.00@20.00	14.00@16.00
<b>Fresh Pork Cuts—</b>				
Loins:				
8-10-lb. average	25.50@27.00	25.00@25.50	24.00@26.00	25.00@26.00
10-12-lb. average	24.50@26.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@24.00	24.00@25.00
12-14-lb. average	23.00@24.50	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	23.00@24.00
14-lb. over	21.00@23.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Shoulders:				
Skinned	19.00@20.50	.....@.....	21.00@22.00	20.00@22.00
Picnics:				
4-6-lb. average	18.50@20.00	18.50@19.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00
6-8-lb. average	17.50@19.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
8-lb. over	16.00@18.00	16.00@17.00	.....@.....	.....@.....
Butts:				
Boneless	.....@.....	.....@.....	23.00@25.00	.....@.....
Boston style	21.50@23.00	.....@.....	22.00@23.00	23.00@25.00
*Veal prices "hide on" at Chicago and New York.				

Arthur Dyer, the New York provision broker, has been one of the chief factors in the agitation for a speedy ratification of the peace treaty. Arthur saw the necessity of ratifying before the country could get down to business, and he has been working overtime on this propaganda, with good results.

Andreas Knudson, representing B. Stilling Anderson, Inc., in Copenhagen, reached New York at Christmas time. He will make his headquarters at the New York office in the Woolworth building and expects to remain in this country for some time. Mr. Knudson is a business man of the up-to-date kind, who has the market price of every kind of foodstuff at his fingers' ends.

Friends of W. L. McCauley, formerly superintendent of the United Dressed Beef Company's plant in New York, and now in charge of foreign plants for Swift International, will be glad to learn that he has almost entirely recovered from a recent severe operation, and is again attending to business at his Chicago office. Mr. McCauley only returned from an extended trip to Australia in November.

A strike of disgruntled packinghouse branch employees, involving a small percentage of cutters and luggers, was declared effective here last Tuesday. The men are among those who settled their grievances recently in accordance with an agreement which they now repudiate. The strike, however, is insignificant and is not interfering with operations. Packinghouses affected report they are working on regular schedule.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during week ending Dec. 27, 1919: Meat—Manhattan, 7,430 lbs.; Brooklyn, 14,284 lbs.; Queens, 15 lbs. Total, 21,729 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 6,245 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs. Total, 6,247 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 6,470 3/4 lbs.; Brooklyn, 17 lbs. Total, 6,487 3/4 lbs.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during week ending Jan. 3, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 1,820 lbs.; Brooklyn, 6,401 lbs.; The Bronx, 558 lbs.; Queens, 135 lbs.; Richmond, 100 lbs. Total, 9,014 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 11,220 lbs.; Brooklyn, 2 lbs.; The Bronx, 25 lbs. Total, 11,249 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 3,886 lbs. Total, 3,886 lbs.

New York has no monopoly on handsomely fitted-up markets by any means. In Charlotte, N. C., Felix Haymann has an establishment that for handsome fixtures, quality goods and volume of business is said to compare favorably with any market in the country. It is all plate glass and marble fittings, and artistically fitted show-windows that are real "silent salesmen." Mr. Haymann spent ten days in New York recently on a business trip, combined with a wee bit of pleasure, and expresses him-



# Ussesa Sales Co. Wins Patent Suit

So-called Loeb patents owned by The National Sanitary Service Co., of Chicago, declared invalid. Schilling Patent No. 1,192,569 controlled by our company declared valid and infringed by National Sanitary Service Company.

The Schilling Patent No. 1,192,569, dated July 25, 1916, under which we manufacture our machines, was declared valid by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, by the opinion of Hon. John C. Knox, Judge of that Court, filed in New York City on December 29, 1919. By the same opinion, the so-called Loeb patents under which the National Service Co., of Chicago, has been operating, were declared invalid and National Sanitary Service Co. machines were held to be infringements of the Schilling patent controlled by this Company.

Notice is hereby given that all users of the machines made and sold by the National Sanitary Service Co. are infringing the above named Schilling Patent and that it is the intention of this Company to enforce its rights under this patent.

## USSESA SALES COMPANY

(Kramer-Schilling System for Grease Recovery)

Room 1005, 128 Broadway

NEW YORK CITY

self as fairly well satisfied with the way New York is conducted.

Mason Harker, manager of imports for a well-known New York importing and exporting company, has resigned his position to accept the office of president and managing director of the United Mercantile Company of New York and Boston. Mr. Harker has been identified with the import and export commission business for several years, both in New York and London, and has a wide acquaintance among the import and export trade, as well as the large domestic users of vegetable oils and fats. The United Mercantile Company, Inc., with which Mr. Harker is now identified, is a company organized in Boston in 1916, having for its original incorporators several large merchants, bankers and dealers in raw, crude and refined products, and has been successful at both its New York and Boston offices in the import, export and domestic trade. Beginning January 1st, the main offices of the company were removed from Boston and established at 25 Beaver street, New York, where the company has arranged to take over the New York office of the N. S. Wilson Company, Boston, and represent this concern in New York for the time being. The Boston office of the United Mercantile Company will be continued as a branch. In addition to import and export, Mr. Harker will establish a separate department for handling oils, fats, chemicals, both crude and refined, as well as other crude and refined products on a commission basis.

# DURABILITY.



JACOB DECKER & SONS  
PORK AND BEEF PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS  
MASON CITY, IOWA.  
Oct. 26th., 1919.

Jesse Superior Machine Co.,  
1256 W. North Ave.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

Replying to your letter of the 16th, beg to advise that we have two of your hand saws in our plant. One of these saws has been in our plant for about fifteen years and is still doing business.

Yours very truly,

JACOB F. DECKER & SONS  
*Jay E. Decker*  
Vice President.

J. E. Decker-S

## ONE OF THE QUALITIES OF "SUPERIOR" PRODUCTS

## NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice	10.50@15.50
Oxen	6.75@13.00
Bulls	7.00@11.25
Heifers	10.40@11.75
Cows	4.00@10.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime	18.50@19.25
Calves, grassers	7.00@9.00
Calves, fed	7.00@13.00
Calves, culls	12.00@16.00
Calves, yearlings	6.00@7.25
Calves, Western	7.00@11.25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime	16.50@19.35
Lambs, common to good	12.25@15.50
Lambs, culls	10.00@12.00
Lambs, yearlings	12.00@16.00
Sheep, wethers	8.75@11.25
Sheep, ewes, prime	8.25@9.75
Sheep, ewes, common to good	6.25@9.00
Sheep, culls	3.50@5.75

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@15.25
Hogs, medium	@15.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@15.50
Pigs	@15.00
Roughs	@12.00

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy	.25 @27
Choice native, light	.24 @26
Native, common to fair	.18 @23

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.30 @32
Choice native light	.28 @27
Native, common to fair	.22 @22
Choice Western, heavy	.22 @22
Choice Western, light	.19 @19
Common to fair, Texas	.18 @16
Good to choice hifers	.24 @24
Common to fair hifers	.21 @21
Choice cows	.16 @16
Common to fair cows	.12 @14
Fresh Bologna bulls	.13 @13½

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western	City
No. 1 ribs	@32	34 @36
No. 2 ribs	@22	30 @32
No. 3 ribs	@16	26 @28
No. 1 loins	@35	40 @42
No. 2 loins	@24	36 @38
No. 3 loins	@20	32 @34
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@32	31 @33
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@28	26 @30
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@22	21 @25
No. 1 rounds	@21	@22
No. 2 rounds	@17	@21
No. 3 rounds	@15	@20
No. 1 chucks	@18	@20
No. 2 chucks	@15	@15
No. 3 chucks	@13	@16

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.32 @33
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.28 @29
Western calves, choice	.28 @29
Western calves, fair to good	.24 @25
Grassers and buttermilks	.18 @20

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.22 @23
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.22½ @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.23 @24
Pigs	.24 @25

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	.28 @29
Lambs, choice	.25 @26
Sheep, choice	.16 @17
Sheep, medium to good	.13 @14
Sheep, culls	.12 @13

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.30 @31
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb. avg.	.30 @31
Smoked picnic, light	.27 @28
Smoked picnic, heavy	.20 @21
Smoked shoulders	.22 @23
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.35 @36
Dried beef corn	.48 @52
Pickled hams, heavy	.38 @39

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@28
Fresh pork loins, Western	@26
Frozen pork loins	@24
Fresh pork tenderloins	@52
Frozen pork tenderloins	@50
Shoulders, city	@23

Shoulders, Western	@22
Butts, regular fresh Western	@24
Butts, boneless, fresh Western	@26
Fresh hams, city	@29
Fresh hams, Western	@27
Fresh picnic hams, Western	@20

## BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.	85.00@95.00
Black hoofs, per ton	60.00@70.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	60.00@70.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@95.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.	150.00@180.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 1s.	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 2s.	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7½ os. and over, No. 3s.	125.00@175.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd	@36c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@24c.	a pound
Fresh cow tongues	@20c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	@50c.	a pound
Beef kidneys	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@5c.	each
Livers, beef	@20c.	a pound
Oxtails	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef	@12c.	a pound
Rolls, beef	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western	.35 @50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24c.	a pound

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@7
Suet, fresh and heavy	@12
Shop bones, per cwt.	.25 @35

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	@1.90
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	@1.55
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tes. or bbls., per lb.	@1.40
f. o. b. New York	@.27
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@.16
Hog middles	@.27
Hog bungs	@.10
Hog bungs, export	@.25
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@.20
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@.26
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York	@.21
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@.45
Beef weasands, No. 1s, each	@.84
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@.84
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each	@.4

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	31	34
Pepper, Sing., black	19	22
Pepper, red	18	21
Allspice	10	13
Cinnamon	21	25
Coriander	6½	9½
Cloves	53	58
Ginger	30	33
Mace	53	58

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, bbls.	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks	@ 4½
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads	@ 4½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads	@ 5½
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads	@ 5½

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ 1.00
No. 2 skins	@ .98
No. 3 skins	@ .75
Branded skins	@ .85
Ticky skins	@ .98
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .98
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .96
No. 1, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 9.50
No. 2, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 9.30
No. 1 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 9.30
No. 2 B. M., 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 9.10
Branded skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 8.10
Ticky skins, 9½-12½ lbs.	@ 8.10
No. 1, 12½-14 lbs.	@ 10.50
No. 2, 12½-14 lbs.	@ 10.25
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@ 10.25
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14 lbs.	@ 10.00
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 10.75
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	@ 10.50
No. 1 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@ 10.50
No. 2 B. M., 14-18 lbs.	@ 10.25
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 11.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over	@ 11.00
Branded kips	@ 9.25
Heavy branded kips	@ 9.75
Ticky kips	@ 9.25
Heavy ticky kips	@ 9.75
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

## DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—	
Maryland, selected	@54
Maryland, fair to good	.50 @54
Maryland, old toms	@44
Maryland, old hens	.47 @49
Western, hens and toms, selected	.46 @52
Western, fair to good	.46 @48
Kentucky and Tennessee, selected	.48 @48
Kentucky and Tennessee, fair to good	.43 @46
Texas, selected	.42 @48
Texas, fair to good	.43 @48
Western, old hens	.46 @48
Western, old toms	.43 @48
Turkeys—Iced—	
Western, hens and toms, selected	.46 @47
Western, fair to good	.42 @48
Southern, selected	.44 @47
Southern, fair to good	.42 @44
Chickens—Fresh, dry packed, 12 to box—	
W'n, milk fed, 16 lbs. and under doz., lb.	.46 @47
W'n, milk fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.	.44 @45
W'n, milk fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.	.37 @37
W'n, milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.	.34 @35
W'n, milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.	.34 @35
W'n, milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.	.34 @35
W'n, corn fed, 16 lbs. & under to doz., lb.	.45 @45
W'n, corn fed, 17 to 24 lbs. to doz., lb.	.42 @43
W'n, corn fed, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz., lb.	.32 @33
W'n, corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz., lb.	.32 @33
W'n, corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz., lb.	.32 @33
W'n, corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., lb.	.32 @33
Chickens—Fresh, dry packed, barrels—	
W'n, milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.	.41 @42
W'n, milk fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.	.30 @31
W'n, corn fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.	.38 @39
W'n, corn fed, 5 to 6 lbs. to pair, lb.	.30 @31
W'n, scalded, mixed sizes, lb.	.29 @30
W'n, scalded, mixed sizes, lb.	.29 @30
W'n, milk fed, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, lb.	.37 @38
W'n, milk fed, 5 to 7 lbs. to pair, lb.	.29 @30
Philadelphia, mixed weights, lb.	.40 @41
Nearby Jersey and L. I., mixed, wts., lb.	.35 @36
State and Pa., mxd. weights, lb.	.32 @33
Fowls—Fresh and dry packed, milk fed—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen	.35 @35½
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen	.34 @34½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen	.30 @31
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen	.29 @30
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen	.26 @27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen	.25 @26
Old Cocks—Fresh—Dry packed, barrels—	
Dry-picked No. 1	@24
Western, scalded, per lb.	@23
Ducks—Fresh, dry packed—	
Long Island and Penn., spring	@41
Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@12.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, via freight, per lb.	@30
Chickens, via express, per lb.	@33
Fowls, via freight, light	@
Fowls, via freight, heavy	@
Roosters, old	@22
Turkeys, via freight	@
Geese, via express	@
Ducks, Long Island, per lb.	@40

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score)	.68½ @69
Creamery (higher scoring lots)	.69½ @70
Creamery firsts	.60½ @63
Creamery, seconds	.56 @59½

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen	@83
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.81 @82
Fresh gathered, firsts	.78 @80
Fresh gathered, seconds	.68 @77
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry	@
Fresh gathered, checks, undergrades	@

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 7.85
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 3.10
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 13 per cent ammonia	.725 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	.700 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13½ per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.	.775 and 50c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (85c. per unit available phosph. acid)	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25 per cent	@ 4.75

